

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JOURNALIST GARY MOORE DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, free-lance journalist Gary Moore recently addressed the Congressional Human Rights Caucus [CHRC], which I cochair along with TOM LANTOS of California, regarding the human rights situation in Nicaragua's deep wilderness war zones. Despite the attention given to the Nicaraguan armed conflict, little is reported from the large areas labeled "off-limits" by the Nicaraguan Government.

In an attempt to investigate these areas where most battles in the war and most human rights abuses by both the Contras and the Sandinistas have taken place, Mr. Moore went to Nicaragua in February 1988 with the aim of spending an extended amount of time in these areas seldom visited by outsiders. Unfortunately, Mr. Moore's investigation was interrupted when he was arrested by Sandinista authorities on May 17, 1988, and detained in the notorious El Chipote prison for 5 days. Sandinista authorities confiscated his notes and videotaped interviews of Nicaraguan peasants, and expelled him from the country at the Costa Rican border.

I would like to insert in the RECORD a copy of Mr. Moore's testimony presented at the briefing. The CHRC is a 160-member, bipartisan legislative service organization committed to speaking out for human rights victims around the world. Acting as an umbrella organization in Congress, the CHRC was established in 1982, and strongly believes that human rights are indivisible. It is important to note that our concern for human rights has been equally as strong with respect to South Africa and the Soviet Union, Cuba, Chile, Iran, and India.

I urge my colleagues to read this statement. As Mr. Moore emphasizes, there is a lot we don't know about what occurs in Nicaragua.

STATEMENT OF GARY MOORE

On May 17, 1988, while traveling by dugout canoe down a jungle river, I was taken prisoner by authorities of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua. When I was detained, all my notes and videotapes were confiscated, placing in serious jeopardy many witnesses who had testified to me in confidence about an extensive wilderness pattern of previously undocumented human rights abuses.

Along with the video camera I had been carrying in a backpack, I was flown from the jungles in secret by the Sandinista government, and was held incommunicado for interrogation in Managua's volcano-top State Security prison, El Chipote. While I was detained, for a total of five days, an apartment where I had been staying in Ma-

nagua during a three-month human rights investigation was ransacked by State Security agents, who removed all notes, videotapes, and files, covering months of investigation going back to 1987 and earlier. None of the materials has been returned.

Officially all of this—the secret detention, interrogation and confiscation of informational materials—was done because I was charged with a single crime, which had occurred on the one occasion when I was arrested in the jungles:

Traveling without permission.

Beneath the surface, however, my presence in the jungles had comprised some of the most closely held secrets in Nicaragua—secrets which for years had been kept out of the international news.

Repeatedly my captors explained my captivity with words like, "No journalist has ever gone where you were found. Though the contra war in Nicaragua has been a major news story through most of the 1980's, and the Rio Grande de Matagalpa, down which I was canoeing, has witnessed important battles, apparently no news gatherer or compiler of human rights reports had ever arrived there to get facts from the scene. The area is one of many that have been placed off-limits to outsiders by the Sandinista government. The jungles there are so thoroughly sealed off that thousands of residents have not had access to even such basic medical supplies as aspirin for more than two years. But fundamentally, the restrictions have served as a means of concealment—hiding much more shocking circumstances.

For years, unknown to the outside world, these jungles and other sealed-off areas like them in Nicaragua have been suffering through a policy of scorched earth.

The core issue is that jungle homesteaders, Miskito Indians, ranchers and pioneers have formed a concentrated base of support for the contra guerrillas that are fighting against the Sandinista government. In response, and under cover of regional secrecy, the Sandinista People's Army and the Internal Security Ministry have made massive sweeps of destruction here, devastating the population.

It has been reported—often only in passing—that some other areas of Nicaragua have experienced de-population and resettlement campaigns carried out by the Sandinista government both as counterinsurgency policy against the contras and as a means of hastening rural collectivization. But what has not been reported is that the known campaigns form only the tip of an iceberg.

Apparently undocumented and evidently unknown by human rights groups and journalists, the Rio Grande de Matagalpa area has been subject to waves of house-burnings, pillage, murders by troops, disappearances and torture. Some human rights reports, whose authors seem not to have been aware that unseen areas like the Rio Grande de Matagalpa existed, have given the clear impression that no such abuses by Nicaraguan government agents have taken place.

In the river community of San Pedro del Norte, where no journalist had set foot

throughout the years of the contra war, residents virtually flooded out to meet me and tell of their sufferings. The Catholic chapel in San Pedro was taken over for approximately a year by People's Army troops and used as a jail and torture facility. Prisoners were sometimes tied to trees near the chapel for beatings. Others were killed and thrown in the river or buried in shallow graves. When local Catholic Delegates of the Word protested, they, too, were imprisoned.

Some other communities along the river were more fortunate—because they fled en masse before the advance of People's Army sweeps. Thousands of people lived for months without shelter in the jungles, sometimes seeking food in abandoned cornfields at night. In many ways, the People's Army behaved as if it were a conquering invasion force—making a mockery of the word "people's." This was the secret hidden in the jungles.

Since late 1987 I had been intrigued with the idea of attempting to make an overall human rights investigation of Nicaragua's deep wilderness war zones—where most battles in the contra war and most human rights abuse by both contras and Sandinistas have taken place. In October 1987, I was hired by the National Forum Foundation, a private policy group that is conservative in outlook, as a countryside site-arranger and guide for a film crew that was making a documentary about Nicaragua, mainly based on testimony of former revolutionaries who had been disappointed that the revolution in Nicaragua had diverged from early promises of parliamentary democracy. As it turned out, the film crew was unable to penetrate the countryside to make interviews, and I was provided with a video camera to take footage myself. Resulting trips in October-December 1987, to the Nueva Guinea area in southeastern Nicaragua, turned up a wide spectrum of previously unreported abuses by the Sandinista People's Army, and the National Forum Foundation published a report about that abuse.

In February 1988 I returned to Nicaragua with the aim of spending an extended amount of time there, and of investigating human rights abuses throughout the war zones, which—despite the impression that may be given by the news—are seldom visited by outsiders. On my return to Nicaragua I carried with me a number of past human rights reports that had been authored by organizations interested in Nicaragua, and I set about trying to discover how accurately these reports reflected the realities of combat areas.

I found that material in the reports—no matter which side in the contra war they might vindicate as the least abusive—tended to be largely accurate in presenting specific cases.

What was shocking was what was left out. Reports critical of the Sandinista government have often overlooked a real pattern of contra abuses, and reports critical of the contras tend to turn a blind eye toward extensive Sandinista abuses in wilderness areas such as Nueva Guinea and the Rio Grande de Matagalpa.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

In general terms, the Sandinista government seems to have been considerably more successful than the contras at hiding its human rights abuses. Among my videotapes were testimonies of incidents in which Sandinista authorities have shifted evidence, placing blame for their own atrocities on the contras—though this does not mean that the contras have not committed serious abuses of their own. Both sides in the contra war have tended to use stories of disguise tactics as a denial mechanism, insisting that any report of abuses against civilians by friendly forces must really have resulted from the other side working in masquerade.

Having become intrigued by the largely uninvestigated dynamics of human rights abuse in the contra war, I decided to try to work through the wilderness war zones methodically, gathering testimony village by village, and checking published reports against evidence on the scene. It was a method I had used in the past. In 1983 I had conducted an historical investigation for "60 Minutes" of a village in Florida that was burned down in 1923. The village, a secluded wilderness enclave inhabited mostly by residents who were black, had been attacked secretly by hundreds of whites, and no reliable tally had ever been made of the casualties. Similarly, in 1982 I had gone to the jungles of Guatemala on a staff assignment for the St. Petersburg Times to investigate a village destroyed by massacre. I have also worked on-staff for the Miami Herald and the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, and have contributed to Newsweek and the Wall Street Journal.

While held prisoner by the Sandinistas at El Chipote prison I was allowed to notify no one that I was in custody, or in what part of the country I was being held. I had effectively disappeared. My interrogators repeated to me that if I did not cooperate with their question, I might be held for quite some time.

Moreover, their questions also made it clear that they were attempting to piece together the locations and identities of the many witnesses whose testimony was recorded in the notebooks and videotapes confiscated from my backpack in the jungle and from my apartment in Managua. The interrogators evidently viewed such witnesses, many of whom had spoken to me quite fearfully, as cynical falsifiers who were maligning the heroism of the People's Army.

Now all those witnesses are in great jeopardy. By failing to understand the extensiveness of Sandinista information control, and the obstacles to genuine documentation in a regimented state, I allowed the truth to become a weapon against the victims of abuse.

As I sat in El Chipote awaiting new rounds of interrogation, the faces of many brave people in the jungles haunted me. They had trusted and helped me, and I had promised them anonymity. But in the end, in a way I had never expected, my inquisitiveness had betrayed them.

After five days in custody, I was taken from El Chipote by State Security agents and was allowed to meet with the U.S. consul in Managua, who had been notified of my imprisonment only as I was being released. On May 21 I was driven to Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica in a State Security cruiser, and was expelled from Nicaragua. None of my tapes, files, or notes have been returned. State Security informed me that the materials had been confiscated

under Law 1078, the Law of Maintenance of Public Order and Security, which, according to those who held me, declares that no one, journalist or otherwise, may conduct any interviews or take any videotapes in Nicaragua's rural war zones without specific prior government approval. If this interpretation of the law is accurate, then independent journalism in Nicaragua is made impossible by formal writ, and information emanating from Nicaragua must be closely scrutinized since a hostage environment prevails.

I have no word on the fate of those who helped me and testified before my camera. Nicaragua appears to me now as a nation filled with hostages.

THE GOVERNORS AND POOR CHILDREN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, for many Americans, the long hot days of summer bring back memories of family vacations, good times at camp, and playing outside after supper. Substantial and growing numbers of American children may not look back on their summers so fondly.

Today, one in five children is growing up in poverty. For black and Hispanic children, the figure is one in four. They are beginning life under adverse circumstances which severely damage their ability to become healthy adults, productive members of the work force and active participants in a democratic society.

While the Reagan administration has callously neglected the needs of poor children, a handful of activist Governors, both Republican and Democratic, have taken strong positive steps in their States to improve the condition of poor children's lives. At their urging, States are expanding preschool programs, improving health coverage, and broadening their efforts to keep children in school and off drugs.

The New York Times editorial which follows outlines a few of the Governors' most impressive efforts. Because the deprivation which poor children suffer affects us all, I commend this editorial to my colleagues' attention.

[From the New York Times, July 1, 1988]

THE GOVERNORS AND POOR CHILDREN

Few states are as far from urban tumult and despair as Idaho. Yet in his State of the State speech this year, Governor Cecil Andrus stressed a problem usually associated with cities: "We must help children at risk. We either help our children become responsible and self-sufficient, or we will pay, and pay dearly, to provide many of them with welfare or put many of them in jail."

At the other end of the country, in his annual message, Governor Tom Kean of heavily urbanized New Jersey said: "If you talk to two-, three- and four-year-olds in some of our major cities, you realize that everything is not in order. One out of three of these children lives in poverty. More than half grow up in homes with only one parent. Some are malnourished... [Yet] we expect these city children to eventually compete with their more fortunate cousins."

Something is churning here. Mr. Kean and Mr. Andrus are not the only governors to focus on children this year. Governor

Cuomo of New York proclaims this to be the Decade of the Child. Two dozen governors have made the well-being of children a theme of their programs this year.

Politicians' concern for children is hardly new. Education has always been the province of state government. This year, Vice President Bush wants to become the Education President. Working parents' need for decent day care attracts ever more official attention.

What's new and compelling is the focus on children at risk, children who, because of poverty, are much more likely to suffer poor health, poor education, poor prospects—and permanent poverty. Though one of every five children now lives in poverty, the Federal Government is more concerned with cutting social spending. Governors and state legislatures are stepping into the breach to try to assure a fair chance for every child.

The earlier society intervenes the better, as the governors seem to recognize. One of the most popular initiatives is expanded prenatal and neonatal care under the Medicaid program. In Alabama, for example, Republican Guy Hunt has proposed spending \$41 million from a utility tax in an effort to reduce the state's infant mortality rate.

In Colorado, Democrat Roy Romer first accepted a legislative committee's recommendation of a pilot preschool program for 2,000 at-risk children. Then he went the committee one better, proposing full-day child care. Eventually, he said, the program should be expanded to reach all 20,000 endangered children in the state.

Democrat Bill Clinton of Arkansas and Republican Jim Thompson of Illinois have pressed for prenatal care, teen-age pregnancy prevention, child abuse and neglect prevention, adoption services. Democrat Neil Goldschmidt challenges Oregonians to "become stewards of the child."

Probably the most ambitious plan is that of Democrat James Blanchard of Michigan. He calls for, among other things, preschool within three years for every at-risk 4-year-old. He wants to add funding to insure that every expectant mother gets prenatal care. And he proposes services to counsel teen-agers on drug abuse, dropping out of school and teen-age pregnancy. Perhaps most important, Mr. Blanchard has undertaken a restructuring of state bureaucracies to insure that they do not work at cross-purposes.

All the state's efforts, he says, must try to strengthen families as crucibles for child development: "By helping families provide permanent, nurturing environments for their children, we build strength in two generations at one time. By keeping children and their parents together—and by intervening to help adults meet their children's needs—we reduce the future chances of failure and dependency among at-risk children."

Well said. May it be as well done, in Michigan and every other state.

SUPPORT FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING LEGISLATION

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced H.R. 4990, a bill to expand the supply

of low-cost housing to meet the growing national need.

This legislation is supported by a large number of organizations across the country that work very closely with homeless people and others in need. I recently submitted for the RECORD a partial list of organizations that have endorsed this bill. Today, I am inserting the remaining organizations to demonstrate the broad community-based support for this legislation.

Lutheran Metropolitan Ministry, Cleveland, OH.

Lutheran Social Services, Garden Grove, CA.

LV Coalition on Affordable Housing, Bethlehem, PA.

MACO, Detroit, MI.

Macon Outreach at Mulberry, Macon, GA.

Mad Housers, Inc., Atlanta, GA.

Madison Drop-In Shelter, Madison, WI.

Madonna Villa Senior Residence, Fraser, MI.

Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center, Manitowoc, WI.

MAPP, Inc., Jackson, MS.

Marist School, Dunwoody, GA.

Massachusetts Affordable Housing Alliance, Boston, MA.

Massachusetts Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities, Boston, MA.

Massachusetts Tenants Organization, Boston, MA.

MASW, St. Louis, MO.

MCO, Mobile, AL.

Mennonite Central Committee, Atlanta, GA.

Mennonite Central Committee, New Orleans, LA.

Mental Health Association, Miami, FL.

Mental Health Services, South Pinellas, FL.

Mercy Housing, Kansas City, MO.

Metro-Act of Rochester, Inc., Rochester, NY.

Metropolitan Area Contractors, Chicago, IL.

Miami Coalition for Care to the Homeless, Miami, FL.

Michigan Housing Coalition, Lansing, MI.

Michigan Renters for Housing Rights, Ann Arbor, MI.

Mid-America Assistance Coalition, Kansas City, MO.

Middlesex Interfaith Partners with the Homeless, Highland Park, NJ.

Mid-Michigan Alliance CAA, Clare, MI.

Mid-South Peace and Justice Center, Memphis, TN.

Milwaukee Women's Center, Milwaukee, WI.

Minneapolis Coalition for the Homeless, Minneapolis, MN.

Minneapolis Union of the Homeless, Minneapolis, MN.

Minority AIDS Outreach, Nashville, TN.

Mission for Area People, Muskegon Heights, MI.

Mississippi Domestic Violence Prevention Coalition, Jackson, MS.

Mississippi Human Services Coalition, Jackson, MS.

Mississippi State Dept. of Health, Jackson, MS.

Missouri Association for Social Welfare, Jefferson City, MO.

Missouri Coalition for the Homeless, Columbia, MO.

Mobile Community Action, Mobile, AL.

Monmouth County Coalition for the Homeless, Neptune, NJ.

Montana Rescue Mission, Billings, MT.

Mt. Olive Academy, Atlanta, GA.

Moving Forward, Camden, NJ.

My Sisters' Place, Hartford, CT.

Nashville Urban League, Nashville, TN.

NAACP, Grenada, MS.

National Citizens Coalition for Nursing Home Reform, Buffalo, NY.

National Conference of Black Lawyers, Oxford, MS.

National Lawyers Guild, Akron, OH.

National Low Income Housing Coalition, Washington, DC.

National Welfare Rights Union, Detroit, MI.

Native American Committee, Forest Park, IL.

Neighborhood Action, Inc., Boston, MA.

Neighborhood Christian Center, Memphis, TN.

Neighborhood Housing Service, Denver, CO.

Neighborhood Initiative Development Corp., Bronx, NY.

Neighborhood Services, Inc., Birmingham, AL.

New Directions Housing Corp., Louisville, KY.

New Haven Legal Assistance, New Haven, CT.

New Initiatives Housing, Inc., Albuquerque, NM.

New Jersey Right to Housing, Elizabeth, NJ.

New Life Evangelistic Center, New Bloomfield, MO.

New Orleans Rainbow Coalition, New Orleans, LA.

New Orleans Union of the Homeless, New Orleans, LA.

New Student Network, Cleveland, OH.

Newark Collaboration Group, Newark, NJ.

Newark Right to Housing, Newark, NJ.

Newman Center Catholic Church, Columbia, MO.

North Camden Land Trust, Camden, NJ.

North Carolina Lesbian/Gay Liberation Front, Chapel Hill, NC.

North Mississippi Rural Legal Services, Clarksdale, MS.

North Shore Community Action Programs, Peabody, MA.

Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless, Cleveland, OH.

Northside Neighborhood House, Chattanooga, TN.

Oakland Union of the Homeless, Oakland, CA.

Ohio CDC Association, Columbus, OH.

Ohio Housing Finance Agency, Columbus, OH.

Omaha Coalition for the Homeless, Omaha, NE.

Omak Food Bank, Omak, WA.

Open Door Community, Atlanta, GA.

Open Door Diner, Baltimore, MD.

Open Door Mission, Omaha, NE.

Open Lunch Soup Kitchen, Kentwood, MI.

Open—M, Akron, OH.

Open Shelter, Inc., Columbus, OH.

Operation Blessing, CBN, Chattanooga, TN.

Operation PUSH, Memphis, TN.

Operation Shoestring, Jackson, MS.

Orange County Rainbow Coalition, Chapel Hill, NC.

Outreach Mission—UAC, Burbank, CA.

Outreach Services—Holy Trinity Church, Des Moines, IA.

Over the Rhine Community Council, Cincinnati, OH.

Ozanam Inn, New Orleans, LA.

Parish Community Service, Miami, FL.

Parkside Presbyterian Church, Madison, WI.

Part of the Solution, Bronx, NY.

Partnership for the Homeless, New York, NY.

Passageway, Miami, FL.

Paterson Coalition for Housing, Paterson, NJ.

PATH Program, Birmingham, AL.

Pathways Family Shelter, Framingham, MA.

Paul Sullivan Housing Trust, Boston, MA.

Paulist Center, Boston, MA.

Pax Christi, Memphis, TN.

Pax Christi, Tallahassee, FL.

Pax Christi, Tampa, FL.

Peace House, Oklahoma City, OK.

Peaslee Neighborhood Center, Cincinnati, OH.

Pee Dee CAA, Dillie, SC.

People for a Change, Hartford, CT.

People Helping People, Cleveland, OH.

People Rescue Mission, Memphis, TN.

Phoenix So. Homeless Programs, Phoenix, AZ.

Pikes Peak Legal Services, Colorado Springs, CO.

Pine Bench Café, Cambridge, MA.

Pine Street Inn, Boston, MA.

Pleasant View Church, Plymouth, FL.

Pledge of Resistance, Akron, OH.

Pledge of Resistance, Albany, NY.

Pledge of Resistance, New Haven, CT.

Poor People's Campaign, Davenport, IA.

Port Saint Vincent, Madison, WI.

Portland Metro Union of the Homeless, Portland, OR.

Presbyterian Shelter, Fort Worth, TX.

Prescott Memorial Baptist Church, Memphis, TN.

Progressive Student Alliance, Radford, VA.

Project NOW Community Action Agency, Rock Island, IL.

Project PLACE/Homeless Resource Center, Boston, MA.

Project Restore, Detroit, MI.

Pro-Nica, Redington Beach, FL.

Prospect Towers Tenant Association, Waterbury, CT.

Protectant Advocacy Division, Frankfort, KY.

Quest, Inc., Cleveland, OH.

Rehoboth Zion Baptist Church, Grenada, MS.

Renewal House, Boston, MA.

ReStart, Inc., Kansas City, MO.

ReSTOC Tenant Coop, Cincinnati, OH.

Right to Housing, Trenton, NJ.

Robert Herman Associates, San Francisco, CA.

Rock Island Vicariate Peace and Justice Center, Rock Island, IL.

Roman Catholic Diocese, Erie, PA.

Room in the Inn, Chattanooga, TN.

Rural California Housing Corp., Sacramento, CA.

Rutgers University for the Homeless, New Brunswick, NJ.

Sacred Heart Church, Columbia, MO.

SAFEhouse of YWCA, Flint, MI.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Jackson, MS.

St. Anthony House, Omaha, NE.

St. Augustine Parish, Louisville, KY.

St. Bartholomew's Family Shelter.

St. Bernards Food Program, Akron, OH.

St. Bernards Social Concerns, Akron, OH.

St. Charles Salvation Army, St. Charles, MO.

St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church, Knoxville, TN.

St. Francis Catholic Worker, Cincinnati, OH.

St. Francis de Sales Convent, Houston, TX.

St. Francis House, Boston, MA.

St. Francis House, Columbia, MO.
 St. Francis Xavier, Mobile, AL.
 St. Helene's Church, Hartford, CT.
 St. James Catholic Church, Grand Rapids, MI.
 St. John Social Service Center, Cincinnati, OH.
 St. John's Day Center, Louisville, KY.
 St. Joseph's Catholic Worker House, Cincinnati, OH.
 St. Louis Catholic Church, Miami, FL.
 St. Louis Housing Authority, St. Louis, MO.
 St. Luke's Community Services, Stanford, CT.
 St. Margaret Mary Parish, Winter Park, FL.
 St. Mary Magdalen Social Justice, Fern Park, FL.
 St. Mary's of Nazareth, Des Moines, IA.
 St. Michael Church, Hartford, CT.
 St. Patrick's Church and Center, Memphis, TN.
 St. Patrick's Neighborhood Housing Corp., Memphis, TN.
 St. Paul United Methodist Church, Tampa, FL.
 St. Paul's Community Center, Toledo, OH.
 St. Peter and Paul Church, Chattanooga, TN.
 St. Petersburg Street Ministry, St. Petersburg, FL.
 St. Sylvester Christian Service Committee, Warren, MI.
 St. Vincent de Paul, Taunton, MA.
 St. Vincent DePaul Place, Middletown, CT.
 St. Vincent de Paul Society, Jefferson, LA.
 St. Vincent DePaul Society and Hotel for the Homeless, Dayton, OH.
 St. Williams Church, Louisville, KY.
 Salvation Army, Austin, TX.
 Salvation Army, Charlotte, NC.
 Salvation Army, Chattanooga, TN.
 Salvation Army, Greensboro, NC.
 Salvation Army, Kansas City, MO.
 Salvation Army, Montclair, NJ.
 Salvation Army, St. Louis, MO.
 Salvation Army Family Service, Cincinnati, OH.
 Samaritan House Day Shelter, Atlanta, GA.
 Santa Fe Catholic Homeless Shelter and Community, Lakeland, FL.
 Save the Children.
 SCMHC, Inc., Santa Fe, NM.
 SE Mental Health, Columbus, OH.
 Seamless Garment Network, Jefferson, City, MO.
 Second Home, Inc., Haverford, PA.
 SEMFCO, Detroit, MI.
 Serenity House, Port Angeles, WA.
 Seven Counties, Louisville, KY.
 SHAC, Forest Park, IL.
 Shelter, Inc., Cambridge, MA.
 Sign of the Cross Housing, Cincinnati, OH.
 Simplex Steering Committee, Cambridge, MA.
 Sisters of Humility, Rock Island, IL.
 Sisters of St. Joseph, Windsor, CT.
 Sisters of St. Mary, Fort Worth, TX.
 Social Action Office—Archdiocese of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH.
 Society of Main Development Corp., Columbus, OH.
 Society of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Petersburg, FL.
 South Atlantic Land Trust, Atlanta, GA.
 South Nashville Action People (SNAP), Nashville, TN.
 South Park Inn Shelter, Hartford, CT.
 Southern Arizona Coalition for the Homeless, Tucson, AZ.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference, East Moline, IL.
 Southern Regional Council, College Park, GA.
 SPAC, Austin, TX.
 Springfield Family Center, Inc., Springfield, VT.
 SRO Housing, Inc., Atlanta, GA.
 Star of Hope, Houston, TX.
 Street Ministry, Clearwater, FL.
 Street Ministry, Memphis, TN.
 Street People's Advisory Council, Austin, TX.
 Students Against Homelessness and Hunger, Atlanta, GA.
 Summit County Dept. of Human Services, Akron, OH.
 Sunnyside Community Citizens, Nashville, TN.
 TACAA, Inc., Austin, TX.
 Tallahassee Coalition for the Homeless, Tallahassee, FL.
 Tallahassee Housing Foundation, Tallahassee, FL.
 Tallahassee Peace Coalition, Tallahassee, FL.
 Tampa Bay Greens, St. Petersburg, FL.
 Tampa Coalition for Peace and Justice, Tampa, FL.
 Task Force for the Homeless, Atlanta, GA.
 Tellurian UCAN, Inc., Madison, WI.
 Temporary Housing, Inc., State College, PA.
 Tenant Services and Housing Counseling, Inc., Lexington, KY.
 Tennessee Hunger Coalition, Chattanooga, TN.
 Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church, Knoxville, TN.
 The Heart of Camden, Camden, NJ.
 The Inn, Hempstead, NY.
 The Open Door/Cape Ann Food Pantry, Gloucester, MA.
 The Overflowing Cup, Beloit, WI.
 The People's People, Cleveland, OH.
 The Shelter, Columbia, MO.
 Thomas Merton Community, Cleveland, OH.
 Trans Housing, North Royalton, OH.
 Transitional Housing Agency, Columbia, MO.
 Travelers Aid, Jackson, MS.
 Travelers Aid Society, Charlotte, NC.
 Try-County Fair Housing, Saginaw, MI.
 Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, OH.
 Trinity Community Ministries, Atlanta, GA.
 TSW, Houston, TX.
 Unitarian Universalist Association, Boston, MA.
 Unitarian Universalist Church, Clearwater, FL.
 United Community Services, Detroit, MI.
 United Methodist Metro Ministry, Grand Rapids, MI.
 United Services of Greater Kansas City, Kansas City, MO.
 United Sisters of Charity, Highland Park, MI.
 United Way, Chicago, IL.
 United Way of Summit County, Akron, OH.
 United Way of S.E. New England, Providence, RI.
 University Peace Alliance, Tampa, FL.
 Urban Community Service Dept., Kansas City, MO.
 Urban Housing Foundation, Omaha, NE.
 Urban Ministry Commission, Worcester, MA.
 Urban Partners, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA.
 Utah Housing Coalition, Salt Lake City, UT.

V.A. Medical Center, Louisville, KY.
 Valley Shelter, Inc., North Hollywood, CA.
 Veterans Administration, St. Petersburg, FL.
 Vicariate Society Action Committee, Rock Island, IL.
 Vietnam Veteran Center, Memphis, TN.
 Visiting Nurse Association, Omaha, NE.
 Voices, Cincinnati, OH.
 Volunteer Ministry Center, Knoxville, TN.
 Volunteer Shelter House, Cincinnati, OH.
 Volunteers of America, Binghamton, NY.
 Volunteers of America, Cincinnati, OH.
 Volunteers of America, Knoxville, TN.
 Volunteers of America of Kentucky, Inc., Louisville, KY.
 WACCO, Apopka, FL.
 War Resisters League, New York, NY.
 War Resisters League—West, San Francisco, CA.
 Washington Presbyterian Church, Corryton, TN.
 WDNA Community Radio, Coral Gables, FL.
 We Care Community Services, Inc., Vicksburg, MS.
 Wednesday Night Supperclub, Boston, MA.
 Welcome House, Alexandria, KY.
 Welfare Board, Jackson, MS.
 Welfare Warriors, Milwaukee, WI.
 Wellsprings, Inc., Houston, TX.
 West Hartford Interfaith Coalition, West Hartford, CT.
 West Side Ecumenical Ministry and Jr. League.
 West Side Mission Homes, Inc., Louisville, KY.
 Western Reserve Legal Services, Akron, OH.
 Westhermer Social Ministry, Houston, TX.
 WHCA, Milbridge, ME.
 Whitehaven J.W. Mental Health Center, Memphis, TN.
 Wider City Parish, New Haven, CT.
 Wild Women of Westchester County, Richmond, CA.
 Winston-Salem Human Relations Department, Winston-Salem, NC.
 Winter Park Coalition on the Homeless, Winter Park, FL.
 Witness for Peace, Omaha, NE.
 Witness for Peace, Philadelphia, PA.
 Women Speak Out for Peace and Freedom, Cleveland, OH.
 Women's Energy Bank, St. Petersburg, FL.
 Women's Health Counseling Service, Chapel Hill, NC.
 Women's Jail Project, Madison, WI.
 Worcester Community Action Council, Worcester, MA.
 Worcester Committee on Homelessness and Housing, Worcester, MA.
 Workers for the Vineyard, Ft. Worth, TX.
 Working Together, Cleveland, OH.
 Yorkville Common Pantry, New York, NY.
 YWCA, Cincinnati, OH.
 YWCA, Hartford, CT.
 YWCA, Jersey City, NJ.
 YWCA, Madison, WI.
 YWCA, Peoria, IL.
 Zelma George Shelter, Cleveland, OH.

LINK SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANCE TO MOST-FAVORED-NATIONS STATUS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation linking most-favored-nation status to human rights improvements in the Soviet Union. This legislation has been approved in the other body and I will certainly offer it as an amendment at the appropriate time.

In my view, it is critical to condition MFN status which will provide tremendous economic benefit to the Government of the Soviet Union to progress on a broad range of Soviet human rights improvements.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would link emigration as well as religious, political, and civil freedoms, that Soviet citizens have been promised under the Helsinki Act, to the granting of most-favored-nation status.

This legislation is not designed to make it impossible for the Soviet Union to receive most-favored status. What it intends is to encourage the Soviets to take the necessary steps in providing basic religious, political, and civil freedoms to its citizens.

HONORING STANLEY KRAJEWSKI

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Stanley Krajewski, editor in chief of Dziennik Polski, the Polish Daily News, in Detroit, who is retiring after 40 years of dedicated service and numerous contributions to Detroit's Polish community.

From 1948 to 1988, Mr. Krajewski devoted a tremendous amount of time and effort to the survival of the Polish Daily News, one of the few existing Polish language newspapers in the United States today. He worked far beyond normal office hours from early dawn to the wee hours of midnight, to meet the ever-present deadlines and see to every minute detail. The reward for his efforts was the hope and inspiration for the future that he instilled in the hearts of the Polish-Americans he served.

Stanley Krajewski was born in Detroit, MI, on May 7, 1915, to Konstanty and Franciszka Kopcewicz. In 1922, he returned to Poland with his parents. There he received his basic education and attended the Warsaw School of Political Science, where he first got the opportunity to put his considerable literary talents to work as a free-lance newspaper writer.

Mr. Krajewski returned to the United States in 1942, and in 1948 he joined the staff of the Polish Daily News as a reporter and staff writer. He industriously worked his way up through the ranks, and in 1963 was named editor in chief of the newspaper, the position he has held up to now.

Family also plays an extremely important role in Mr. Krajewski's life. In 1949 he married Nina Troszynski and became a happy father when his daughters Corinna and Renata, Mrs. Roger Weber and Mrs. Thomas Erickson, respectively, were born. His joy in his family was complete when he became a grandfather to granddaughter Ashley Weber and grandsons Owen Weber and Trevor Erickson. His dedication to them is the same as that he has devoted to his newspaper.

Mr. Krajewski has also been extremely active in all facets of contact with community, business, religious, ethnic, and social groups and activities. He has been instrumental in furthering the goals and purposes of such groups as the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, the Polish Falcons of America, and the Polish American Congress.

The traditional, time-honored Polish value of strong religious faith has also been evident in Mr. Krajewski's life. He was one of the founders of the Catholic Jewish dialog and initiated the dialog between the Roman Catholic Church and the Polish National Catholic Church. He and his wife are now active members of St. Ives Church in Southfield, MI.

The committees and organizational boards he has served on are numerous. He is on the board of directors of the American Lung Association and has been a member of the State Library Board, the U.S. State Department, Advisory Council of Foreign Policy, the Detroit Press Club, the Polish Black Conference, and the International Institute of Detroit, to name a few.

The Orchard Lake religious and scholarly institutions have benefited greatly from the friendship and attention of Stanley Krajewski. He has served on several of their boards and committees and has faithfully published articles on the schools in the Polish Daily News.

The groups and organizations Mr. Krajewski has served have not let his efforts go unnoticed. Among the awards he has received for his lifelong service and dedication are the Golden Cross Polonia Restituta from the Polish Government in Exile and the Governor's Merit Certificate. The Orchard Lake Schools bestowed the Fidelitas Medal on him in May 1988, an honor given each year to an outstanding Polish-American.

Stanley Krajewski will long be remembered for his contributions to his fellow Polish-Americans. All who were touched by the words generated by his gifted pen benefited from his leadership, dedication, and service. Please join me in extending my warmest wishes to him for a long, happy, and peaceful life as he begins his retirement.

RECENT EVENTS IN HUNGARY

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday June 15, 1988, I held a special order to commemorate the executed martyrs of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. We remembered former Prime Minister of Hungary, Imre Nagy, and his

associates, who were put to death on June 16, 1958.

On this 30th anniversary of these executions, Hungarians intended to hold a similar event in Budapest. The peaceful remembrance, which included a wreath laying and commemorative speeches, was disrupted by Hungarian police officers wielding rubber truncheons. Dozens of individuals, including women and children, were arrested. These often brutal arrests shocked not only the peaceful participants but government leaders the world over. A statement detailing these arrests and beatings was signed by over 300 persons in Hungary, many of whom were eyewitnesses to the events. Among those who have cosigned the statement are persons representing all walks of life and all strata of society.

Recently, over 40 Members of the House and two United States Senators signed a letter addressed to the new Prime Minister of Hungary, Karoly Grosz. The letter requested that he allow the families of those executed in the aftermath of the Hungarian Revolution to identify their loved ones and rebury them in a manner and place of their choosing. In this letter, we referred to the widely held opinion that Hungary is a country with a progressive and laudable human rights record, one which is often held up as a model for other countries. I would comment to Prime Minister Grosz that the actions by the police in Budapest place a notable blemish on this human rights record.

If Hungary is to continue to receive our praise in the area of human rights, the spirit of the Helsinki accords must be upheld. There must be an end to violations of the basic human rights of Hungarians. Further, we urge Prime Minister Grosz to respond positively to our request to allow for the identification and reburial of Imre Nagy and the hundreds of other Freedom Fighters laying in unmarked graves.

I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two New York Times articles recounting the arrests of June 16, 1988. They detail that our concerns about the situation in Budapest are completely warranted.

[From the New York Times, June 17, 1988]

PROTESTERS MARCH TO REMEMBER NAGY

(By Henry Kamm)

BUDAPEST, June 16.—Demonstrators clashed repeatedly with the police in the center of Budapest today, on the 30th anniversary of the hanging of Imre Nagy, Prime Minister of the revolutionary Government that was ousted by the Soviet military intervention in 1956.

At least seven dissidents were arrested, most after having been severely beaten by police officers wielding rubber truncheons.

The harsh treatment of the demonstrators provided the first firm answer to the question of how the new Communist Party General Secretary, Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, will deal with dissent. Mr. Grosz is to visit the United States next month.

About 500 followers of a loose coalition that calls itself the "democratic opposition" gathered this afternoon in a square on the West side of the Danube. The site was chosen because an Austrian firing squad executed Count Lajos Batthyani, an earlier revolutionary prime minister, in 1848.

THE POLICE INTERVENE

The demonstrators moved toward the center of the square, where Janos Kis, a philosopher, and Imre Mecs, a student protester who had been sentenced to death but was later released, intended to commemorate Nagy. But police squads intervened, and access to the monument that bears the flame was blocked to all but a few, who were allowed to place flowers at its base.

The police drove the protesters back and arrested at least two, Gaspar Miklos Tamas, a philosopher, and Victor Orban, a young dissident. Mr. Kis, a translator of the works of Immanuel Kant, was among those clubbed.

The demonstrators, facing the policemen who ringed the monument, taunted them with rhythmic clapping and shouts of "democracy," "freedom" and "down with the police state." Then they regrouped and marched into neighboring Liberty Square, the site of the American Embassy.

A CHANT FOR NAGY

As they advanced, the name of Imre Nagy was taken up as a rhythmic chant. Spontaneously, before the police could block them, the demonstrators mounted the broad staircase leading to the headquarters of the state television.

From there, Mr. Kis and Mr. Mecs demanded rehabilitation and honorary funerals for Nagy and the hundreds of others who became victims of judicial retribution after the uprising and were buried in unmarked graves.

"There will be no compromise until the unburied dead receive their funerals," Mr. Kis said.

CRIES OF "FASCISTS!"

As Mr. Mecs spoke, the police broke into the crowd, roughing up many bystanders. "Fascists!" the crowd shouted, provoking a renewed police charge.

Many demonstrators proceeded to another square, where more speeches were given. Again, the police charged and arrested an unknown number.

A little earlier, three men were arrested as they tried to place flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Heroes' Square. Among them was Sandor Racz, leader of the Budapest labor unions during the uprising.

The day began with the arrests of two dissidents, one of whom was later released, in the potter's field where Imre Nagy and about 250 other victims of the gallows are thought to lie buried. Which victim lies under which grassy mound is a state secret. The dissidents were seized as they tried to plant a traditional carved grave marker on one mound that some take to be Imre Nagy's grave.

However, a crowd of several hundred, including many of those who demonstrated this afternoon, were allowed to place flowers on that grave and the others of the potter's field.

The crowd listened in silence as a speaker intoned a roll-call of the 249 who are thought to lie there. In a hollow voice, he read name and profession. There were locksmiths and tailors, workers and mechanics. And following one name, read in alphabetical order, he said, "Prime Minister."

[From the New York Times, June 24, 1988]

HUNGARY SEEN AS TOUGHER ON DISSENT

(By Henry Kamm)

BUDAPEST, June 23.—Some Hungarians and Western diplomats say they believe that Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, the Com-

munist Party leader since May, is determined to take a tougher line against dissenters than did his predecessor, Janos Kadar.

They base this view on two speeches by Mr. Grosz and on the force with which the police broke up a small opposition demonstration last Thursday. The demonstration commemorated the 30th anniversary of the hanging of Imre Nagy, Prime Minister in the 1956 revolutionary Government, which was overthrown by Soviet troops.

In the most recent speech, given Tuesday and made public Wednesday, Mr. Grosz voiced his support for the police suppression of the demonstration. The speech was delivered to the national council of trade unions.

"In the present phase of looking for new ways, it is natural that the hostile and opposition elements also want to take advantage of the situation," Mr. Grosz said.

NO PROVOCATIONS

"In recent days, they have measured our steadfastness and resolution by our reaction to their political stand on the 30th anniversary of the death of Imre Nagy. We firmly rejected all kinds of demonstrations against the representatives of power."

Diplomats and Western reporters who observed the clashes at various locations in the center of Budapest noted no "atrocities and provocations" by the demonstrators.

"It was a police attempt to show force," a Western diplomat said. "They made the situation and then used force beyond the needs."

Fifteen to 20 demonstrators were seized, with officers using clubs and an irritant gas. Dissidents said that Gabor Demszky and his wife, Roza Hodosan, who were handcuffed, were badly beaten later in a police station. Those held were released without charges that night.

SIGNAL FOR CRACKDOWN

While dissidents said they were not surprised by the strong-arm police methods, some Western diplomats expressed disappointment at the evidence of a hardening attitude toward dissent. Mr. Grosz's success in replacing Mr. Kadar at a special party conference on May 22 was viewed by many in the West—though few here—as enhancing in Hungary a spirit of change and tolerance for opposition views, much like the political climate fostered by Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.

Hungarian officials as well as dissidents noted, however, that the new party chief had signaled a crackdown even before the demonstration.

In a speech to commanders of the Workers Militia, an organization of party stalwarts, on June 12, Mr. Grosz used the Hungarian words for "enemy" and "opposition" as synonyms and said the leadership would not stand by as they organized their forces, but would take "administrative measures" against them.

LEGALLY UNDEFINED LEEWAY

That phrase caused a chill among many Hungarians. It is used as a term of condemnation in official descriptions of Stalinist methods, under which people were imprisoned and mistreated without judicial due process.

Since the late 1970's, the Hungarian opposition has enjoyed legally undefined but considerable leeway in expressing views in a twilight zone of tolerance.

As recently as March 15, two months before Mr. Grosz became party leader, a crowd estimated at more than 10,000 people was allowed to march through the capital

shouting demands for freedom; it was the largest opposition demonstration since 1956.

Western diplomats and Hungarians suggested that Mr. Grosz might have ordered last week's suppression not only to crack down on dissidents but also to rein in two new Politburo members, who are known to have a measure of sympathy for dissident views.

The two, who have suggested that the party look for ways to insure greater freedom of expression, are Imre Pozsgay and Rezső Nyers. Neither man has dissociated himself from the crackdown, and Hungarians and diplomats say they believe that Mr. Grosz, by his action and their silence, has committed them to his hard line.

JUST HOW WEAK ARE
DEMOCRACIES ANYWAY?

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, last month I returned from a trip to Israel with Congressmen TONY COELHO and HOWARD BERMAN where we participated in a most interesting and rewarding program at Hebrew University named for Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. As we all know, the United States has made Wallenberg an honorary American citizen in recognition of his brave and valiant efforts during World War II to transport more than 100,000 Jews from Hungary to Sweden; Winston Churchill is the only other person to have been named an honorary American citizen.

Today, a Wallenberg Scholarship Program exists for college students inspired by the Swede's bravery and selflessness. Mr. Fred Schwartz of New York, a special man dedicated to encouraging international leadership in our youth, is the sponsor of the program. I am looking forward to a meeting tomorrow with a group of Wallenberg scholars; their views and insights are often most thought provoking.

A topic which faces us from time to time, and which was raised during the Iran-Contra hearings last summer, is the alleged inability of democratic governments to respond to internal and external threats from governments and organizations which do not have the checks and balances and burden of public accountability to which democratic governments are subject. In light of the continuing, if sometimes sporadic, debate on this matter, I would like to bring to Members' attention a paper presented at the seminar in Israel written by Alan Drimmer, a Wallenberg fellow and doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago, entitled "Just How Weak Are Democracies Anyway?" I believe Mr. Drimmer's work makes an important contribution to the discussion of this matter.

Excerpts from the article follow:

JUST HOW WEAK ARE DEMOCRACIES ANYWAY?

When Winston Churchill was asked if democracy was a good form of government, he answered, "Absolutely not, but it's the best on considering the alternatives." In this paper, I examine the nature of democratic leadership in crisis situations and I arrive at a similar conclusion: in a crisis, democracy is

not a good form of government but it is the best one considering the alternatives . . . Jeane Kirkpatrick, Jean-Francois Revel, many Soviet dissidents, and others suggest that totalitarian regimes enjoy more diplomatic and military freedom of action than democratic regimes because they are unconstrained by public opinion and free institutions. These critiques charge that democratic regimes are hindered in a crisis because they cannot maintain secrecy. Is this an accurate picture of democratic regimes in a crisis? I believe that these critiques are exaggerated or inaccurate. . . . Based on the historical record, I argue that democratic regimes can act with resolve, speed, consensus, and secrecy. This is especially true when the danger is obvious and immediate. . . . The real challenge to democratic leadership comes when a state is paralyzed over a difficult question. . . .

The critiques of democracy overemphasize their weaknesses and obscure their strengths. The first supposed weakness of democratic regimes is that they do not have the resolve or staying power of totalitarian regimes in foreign policy since the totalitarian regimes are not constrained by public opinion . . . Not only are totalitarian regimes able to squelch dissenting opinion, but they also control the media in order to facilitate the popular acceptance of government action in a crisis. Democratic regimes have no such repressive ability and propaganda apparatus, and public opinion splinters during debates over government policy. Thus, according to this critique, freedom of the press encourages dissenting opinion and undermines a democratic nation's resolve. The second supposed weakness of democratic regimes in periods of crisis is that they are slow and cumbersome. The achievement of consensus is a difficult and time consuming process due to the existence of political factions and institutional separation of powers. The charge is that nothing is more difficult to obtain in a democracy than a timely and united position since democratic government is obligated to obtain formal or informal consent of the legislative branch. Totalitarian systems, in contrast, regulate political opposition either by repression or by tight party control of the political apparatus. The third supposed weakness of democratic regimes is the difficulty of maintaining secrecy in a crisis. The logic here is that since democratic regimes must share information with a wider range of bureaus and committees, the chances are increased that secrets will be divulged. Critics of democratic regimes charge that totalitarian regimes have far less "leakage" because decision-making is limited to a small body of men.

These supposed weaknesses of democratic regimes are minor or non-existent. Take, for example, the charge that an unrestrained media and variable public opinion hinders the resolve and staying power of a democratic regime during a crisis. Historically, democratic regimes have shown enormous staying power when leaders can identify a clear threat to the nation's interests or security. American commitments to NATO, Japan, South Korea, and the Persian Gulf demonstrate American long-term resolve and staying power. . . . In short, public opinion does not undermine foreign policy commitments of democratic states when leaders can justify the need for those commitments.

Thus, those who criticize democratic nations for being short on resolve should specifically criticize democratic leaders for failing to make the importance of commitments clear. . . .

. . . Turning to the historical record, democratic regimes do seem able to act in a timely and unified fashion because efficient crisis management procedures exist. Although the Federalist Papers showed concern that the American regime would be slow and cumbersome in the execution of its foreign policy, in practice the leadership's organizational control has been quite thorough. Think, for example, of the Cuban missile crisis . . . Moreover, the Americans and Europeans have recently established practices for dealing with terrorists directly, bypassing the media. The Americans and Europeans have also cooperated quietly to establish procedures for dealing with a future oil crisis through the International Energy Agency. Thus, we can have some confidence that democratic leadership will be able to swiftly and cooperatively take action in a crisis, and won't be caught with its pants down.

The third supposed weakness of democratic government in a crisis comes from the danger of "leaks." Those democracies just can't keep a secret, the critics charge. But the facts suggest otherwise. In American foreign policy, for example, Nixon and Kissinger had many diplomatic successes relying upon secret negotiations: the Paris peace talks, Kissinger's Middle East shuttle diplomacy, and the 1970 opening to China. Most recently, the Iran-contra affair shows that secrecy can work all too well in a democratic regime—it is noteworthy that the affair was leaked from the Iranian, and not the American side, since Teheran does not have much in common with democratic regimes these days.

I have tried to show how administrative procedures and planning help insure that democratic regimes act with speed, coordination, and secrecy in a crisis. In addition, democratic nations can show resolve and staying power to a commitment when democratic leaders identify a clear threat and explain its consequences.

BURDEN SHARING: OUR ALLIES MUST DO MORE TO SHARE DEFENSE COSTS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, during a series of recent interparliamentary meetings between the delegation of Members of the U.S. Congress, which I chair, and the delegation of the European Parliament, we held serious discussions on the need for a greater European and Japanese contribution to our common defense.

I presented to our European allies my views on this issue. Our NATO allies must assume more of their own defense burden. Japan's failure to contribute meaningfully to the joint defense of the free world is preposterous. Tokyo spends only 1 percent of its gross national product on defense as against the 7 percent spent by Americans. The difference is about equal to our budget deficit.

Meanwhile, we spend tens of millions of dollars protecting tankers in the Persian Gulf, so Kuwaiti oil can get safely to Japan. And while American taxpayers pay for the Persian Gulf operation, and American sailors and airmen daily risk their lives, Japan flagrantly

blocks entry of United States products into its markets.

Mr. Speaker, in a recent piece published in the New York Times, Senator SAM NUNN, the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia and the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, strongly argued in favor of our NATO and Japanese allies making a greater contribution to our common defense.

Senator NUNN's arguments deserve the careful and thoughtful attention of the Members of this House, Mr. Speaker. His article follows:

OUR ALLIES HAVE TO DO MORE

(By Sam Nunn)

WASHINGTON.—Next January, the new President will confront complicated and demanding challenges to national security policy. Although internal changes in the Soviet Union may offer new opportunities, Soviet military power continues to grow. Arms control negotiations will become more complicated. We face new threats from terrorism and other forms of unconventional warfare. Defense budgets will become even tighter.

These challenges call for thoughtful and innovative approaches on every front, from policy to negotiations to internal management. Answers will require strong leadership by the new President, bipartisan Congressional support and a new spirit of cooperation and commitment from our allies.

Despite the shift in relative economic power to our allies, the cost of defense has remained disproportionately on American shoulders. Adjustments are long overdue.

Each allied country should play the instruments it plays best rather than trying to stage an entire symphony orchestra. The United States must give priority to contributions that no ally can easily duplicate. These include a survivable nuclear deterrent, a Navy capable of controlling of the seas and conventional forces that can respond flexibly to challenges around the world. These Army and Marine Corps units should be mobile and well-armed with modern anti-tank weapons, not tied to the heavy armor that is principally useful in Europe but difficult and expensive to transport. We should also play the principal role in assuring regional air superiority by emphasizing tactical air forces equipped with modern standoff, conventional weapons.

These changes will still leave gaps in the alliance's forward defense posture.

If the Europeans wish to avoid explaining the unexplainable, they must take on the principal role of providing heavy armored forces; the necessary ammunition and equipment to sustain their own forces for NATO's 30-day requirement; effective reserves; and shelters and support facilities for U.S.-based aircraft to be dispatched to Europe in a confrontation. The goal of these improvements is to make NATO's doctrine of flexible response truly flexible—to move away from dependence on the early use of nuclear weapons in response to a Soviet conventional attack.

Japan should be held accountable for its own announced goal of defending the air and sea lanes out to a thousand miles. Japan should be firmly told that it is its turn to fund a "Marshall Plan" of military and economic aid to key nations that support Western defenses, like the Philippines, Pakistan and Turkey. The Japanese also must take the lead in a multinational effort to ease heavy third world debts—economic

threats today that, if left unattended, will become the source of military threats tomorrow.

This country's most basic defense task will continue to be to provide a survivable and effective nuclear deterrent. We face a fundamental question as technology decreases missile flight times and increases their accuracy: Do we rely principally on our ballistic missile submarines and nuclear-armed bombers, or continue to pay for the additional insurance provided by a land-based intercontinental ballistic missile force that cannot be largely destroyed in a surprise attack?

The next President will have to decide on the next generation of ICBM's. Should he cancel the small mobile Midgetman ICBM and rely instead on MX's parked on trains at military bases (which need several hours' warning for escape)? He will have to ask whether the current American position at the strategic arms, or START, talks would worsen or improve strategic stability. In particular, he should carefully review the concept that the United States proposed to the Soviets at the Moscow summit to restrict each side's mobile ICBM's to 10 square miles. Instead of spending billions on mobile missiles and then corralling them into a small, vulnerable area, why not propose a ban on all land-based mobile multiple-warhead ICBM's (such as the Soviet SS-24 and the American railmobile MX), along with incentives to move toward single-warhead ICBM's?

A START accord that can greatly reduce the incentive for a first strike is within reach, but only if it is combined with sensible force deployments. The Administration deserves credit for paving the way for this treaty, but in its efforts to promote and pay for space-based defenses it has lost sight of the forces needed for a stabilizing agreement. Unless the "fatal flaws" in our arms control proposals and strategic plans are corrected, our national security is better served if no START agreement is signed by this Administration.

Despite all of the attention and money that has been focused on the Strategic Defense Initiative over the past five years, the Administration still hasn't established a realistic timetable for development and deployment, sound cost estimates or even credible goals.

The next Administration must develop a sensible defensive research program. One objective of this research should be to determine the affordability and feasibility of a system offering us some protection against an unauthorized or accidental launch or a missile fired by one of the worrisome number of countries that may be acquiring long-range missiles.

A second objective should be to develop survivable, cost-effective defensive options for enhancing the survivability of U.S. retaliatory forces, and systems for command, control and communications. Deployment of such options would depend on a number of factors, including Soviet weapons developments and the Start negotiations.

We need to worry more about unconventional threats—for example, third world nations with weapons having chemical, biological or conventional warheads, such as those being used in the Iran-Iraq war. The superpowers have a clear mutual interest in preventing this proliferation. We also need to plan countermeasures and defenses against sabotage or terrorism of our command and control facilities and the fragile infrastructure of our civilian society.

In conventional forces, the Soviet Union and its allies have a substantial advantage in Europe, both in numbers and equipment. Even more troubling is their capability for a potentially decisive short-warning attack. NATO's a priority should be substantial, disproportionate reductions in the forward-deployed Soviet armor and artillery units that would be used in a "blitzkrieg" attack.

Conventional arms control can play a major role in reducing the threat of war in Europe. Over time, it can also lead to reduced arms spending in NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Our first step in these negotiations should be to seek an early data exchange (tanks, artillery, etc.) for all relevant NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. Second, to reduce the possibility of surprise attack, we should propose interim on-site inspection by monitoring teams for all military mobilization centers such as airfields, rail junctions and perhaps even military headquarters. Third, at the beginning of the process we should propose a series of verification experiments, perhaps performed by the same monitoring teams that would guard against surprise attack.

We must not only have the right forces, we must manage those forces effectively and efficiently. The immediate challenge facing the Pentagon is to work with the Justice Department in pursuing vigorously the investigation of the Defense Department procurement scandal. At the same time, Congress and the next Administration must work together to correct any systemic flaws in the Pentagon's procurement system and restore public confidence.

Over the longer term, defense managers must increase military capabilities without large increases in defense spending. This will require stable, predictable levels of defense spending; improving the quality and authority of senior civilian acquisition managers in the Pentagon; increasing the standardization and commonality of weapons and equipment among our allies and our own military services; buying weapons at efficient production rates, even if it means cutting the number of systems in production; upgrading existing weapons platforms such as aircraft with new-generation weapons and munitions rather than building new platforms; and closing unneeded military bases abroad and at home.

These challenges are formidable, but they must be met if we are to maintain the defense that are essential to our long-term efforts for peace and freedom.

THE NEED FOR A NEW NATIONAL TOURISM POLICY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan recently nominated Mr. Charles Cobb to head the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration [USTTA] at the Department of Commerce. At his confirmation hearings Mr. Cobb spoke of the problems USTTA has encountered due to budgetary constraints and the fall of the dollar. He testified that USTTA, the only agency tasked to promote the United States as a tourist destination overseas, has had to close its consumer walk-in bureaus overseas,

even though there is growing demand for information about places to visit in America.

Mr. Cobb has his work cut out for him. Each year we begin our annual drive for increased funding to promote the United States overseas and increase our share of worldwide tourism receipts. After several years of proposals to eliminate USTTA, the administration has again this year proposed \$11 million for USTTA for 1989 to promote the United States worldwide, an unbelievably small sum compared to what other countries spend. This, despite the fact that in 1987 foreign visitors to the United States accounted for \$19 billion in export earnings, making tourism America's largest single services exporter. Yet, our share of international tourism receipts is declining and we are not competing as we should with other countries during a time when, because of the soft dollar overseas, more people than ever before should be able to come to visit America.

As Mr. Cobb testified, a proposed budget of \$11 million will barely let USTTA meet its minimum goal, and will "not permit USTTA to implement its complete mission and to be fully competitive in the world marketplace." There have been proposals to increase the funding by adding a user fee on international airline and cruise ship arrivals, by adding a fee to the application for a U.S. passport, and various other methods. It is clear we need to do something.

My Small Business Subcommittee on Exports, Tourism, and Special Problems held hearings around the United States on the economic impact of tourism. It became clear from the testimony that we needed to do a better job, not only in promoting the United States abroad but also in making a special effort to promote lesser known, and rural areas so that they may participate and share in the economic benefits of tourism. As a result of the hearings, I recently introduced legislation House Concurrent Resolution 307 urging the President to establish a special Commission on Travel and Tourism to study all aspects of the travel and tourism industry and make recommendations to the President and Congress for a new National Tourism Policy.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to co-sponsor House Concurrent Resolution 307 and join with me in doing everything we can to establish a policy that will enable all of America to fully participate in both the cultural and economic benefits of this fast and lucrative market of tourism.

ANNUAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following speech, presented by Benjamin Meed at the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration on April 14, 1988, be included in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is a

powerful statement, and one that I think all of our colleagues will find moving.

REMARKS BY BENJAMIN MEED, CO-CHAIRMAN
DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE COMMITTEE UNITED
STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL DE-
PARTMENT OF STATE, APRIL 14, 1988

Fifty-five years ago war was declared against the People of the Book. The first flames consumed a hall of democracy, the Reichstag. Immediately, there was a dictatorship, but the dictator assumed power legally, democratically. He swiftly made law the servant of murder.

Within weeks, there were again flames. This time, they consumed the great works of literature. The writing of poets and philosophers, the creative works of artists and anthropologists were reduced to ashes. And with it was consumed the genius of German and European culture and civilization.

Fifty years ago, again there were flames. In a day of infamy, popularly known as Kristallnacht, but truly a day of pogroms and unspeakable brutality, synagogues in all of Germany and Austria were burned, the holy letters of the Bible were sent up in smoke, Jews were harassed, beaten and arrested and God's presence could not be found in Berlin or Vienna. Many looked on with indifference and the firefighters, who were called to the scene were instructed to protect only adjacent buildings, not the Jewish houses of worship engulfed in flames.

Forty five years ago this week, again there were flames. This time in the streets of Warsaw, the city of my birth. I, a Jewish boy posing as a Christian, remember seeing those flames as I stood on the other side of the Ghetto walls. At first, the flames filled me with pride; for they were the flames of passionate resistance, of Jewish fighters standing against the might of the Nazi army. But soon pride gave way to sadness and anger. Even though all of Jewish Warsaw was burning, the Nazis could not crush Jewish resistance and defiance. In those flames more than 1000 years of Jewish history in Poland were reduced to smoldering rubble. How can I ever forget such infernal sights? Where was humanity in those blackest nights?

And throughout the years of the Holocaust, there were other flames, flames from crematoriums which consumed an entire people; flames which sought to erase the memory of the crimes by removing all traces of the dead. Those flames consumed even more than the culture of Germany, even more than the sacred words of a people, even more than a millennia of history—they consumed a long-cherished conception of governmental morality, the very idea of culture and history. They defiled the human image and desecrated the human spirit.

Today, as we light six candles in memory of the millions of innocent men, women and children, we know that fire can be harnessed for light and warmth. It can empower humanity for noble deeds; but fires can also empower evil and destroy every vestige of humanity. The choice of the noble or the evil is ours alone to make.

Today we realize anew that a world that is aflame can be shrouded in darkness and a world in which flames of memory flicker can shed a deep and lasting illumination. In a time beholden to the vulgarities of might, we must kindle the light of eternal memory and conscience. Let us remember together:

We survivors and liberators of the Holocaust realize that now time is our enemy and against this enemy we have one weapon—memory. Each year there are fewer of us left to bear personal witness and

that is why these ceremonies take on such meaning and are so filled with purpose. We must sensitize our nation and the world to the sounds of Kristallnacht so that future generations may reconstruct that event and learn from it.

We have asked six people who were in Germany and Austria during that awful night to light the candles today. For them the night is not distant, but as close as yesterday. For them, the memories, which can never fade, are imprinted forever.

Think, as the candles are lit, that each of the lighters represents a million people who died. And pray that their memory will remain with us through all the days of our lives so that our resolve to be free may never die, pray that justice and racial equality will be the living legacy of those who perished.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ST. LOUIS LIGHT ON 25 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the St. Louis Jewish Light on its 25th anniversary. How fitting it is to celebrate this brilliant instrument of Jewish religion, tradition, and culture.

The St. Louis Jewish Light was the brain child of Morrie Pearlmuter. In 1947, Morrie, along with Alfred Fleishman and Sam Krupnick examined options to create a community-wide newspaper to replace the St. Louis Light, which was originally established by the Jewish Federation to serve as the primary vehicle for the Jewish Federation's annual campaign.

Morrie Pearlmuter and his committee recommended that the St. Louis Light be modeled after newspapers in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia—creating a board of trustees, but continuing its affiliation with the Jewish Federation. The committee also decided to include the word "Jewish" in the name of the paper. The first issue of the St. Louis Jewish Light rolled off the presses on April 3, 1963. During the past 25 years, the Light's circulation list has grown to more than 15,000 Jewish households in the St. Louis area.

Over the years, the Light has become more than a newspaper; it provides a central focus for the St. Louis Jewish community. Many of us eagerly receive our Light each week and skim the pages to read community news: who has been married, who has been bar or bat mitzvahed, who has been confirmed, who has celebrated a birthday or anniversary and sadly, who has recently passed away. The Light keeps us in touch with community events such as seminars, club meetings, and other social and religious events.

But the Light under the editorship, of Bob Cohn, has also brought in-depth and professional stories as well, enhancing our understanding of the events around the world. This year, for example, the Light did an extensive analysis of the Palestinian uprisings in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in an informative and unbiased manner. When Bill Kahn, executive vice president of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis, led a delegation to Moscow to visit

refusenik families, the Light was there, providing personal coverage of the plight of each family. And of course the Light covers the activities of Congress, keeping its readers informed about what Congress is, and in some cases is not, doing.

On this, the silver anniversary of the Light, I extend my heartfelt congratulations and warmest wishes to the men and women of the Light who have served the St. Louis community so exceptionally this past quarter century. Now on to another 25 years of excellence.

THE LIGHTHOUSE OF NORTH OAKLAND COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the efforts of the Lighthouse, a nonprofit organization which serves as a beacon of hope to the hungry, the homeless, and the needy in North Oakland County, as they dedicate their new building in Pontiac, MI.

Since 1972, the dedicated staff and hundreds of caring volunteers of the Lighthouse have organized and solicited donations from area churches, civic organizations, corporations, and the general public in order to provide food and clothing for thousands of needy citizens.

The Lighthouse not only assures immediate assistance to meet basic human needs, but also provides support to meet the needs of those in emergency distress. Through resourceful programs, the Lighthouse answers emergency requests by furnishing small grants to prevent utility shutoffs; provide prescriptions, medical treatment, and special supplies that are not covered by Medicaid, Medicare, or other insurance; and discretionary grants for such items as emergency gasoline or infant formula.

Actively addressing the needs of the homeless, the Lighthouse has initiated an innovative rent deposit guarantee program which not only provides the first month's rent and security deposit to qualified people, but also provides homemaking education and support to assure permanent family housing. In addition to these efforts, the Lighthouse is also addressing the issue of transient housing and home rehabilitation.

Caring for the needs of the elderly and handicapped, the Lighthouse administers an interfaith caregivers program which recruits and trains volunteers to visit the homes of senior citizens and those who are physically challenged to prevent the need for institutionalization. The Lighthouse caregivers deliver food, complete home maintenance chores, and lend an empathetic ear to those in need.

In addition to the day-to-day activities, the Lighthouse also organizes a massive Thanksgiving basket project which provides a traditional Thanksgiving meal for area families. The Lighthouse funds this and other projects by coordinating a successful annual Walk for Hunger which unites a diverse group and ren-

ders a sense of community spirit in all participants.

The achievements of the Lighthouse can easily be measured by the thousands of individuals who have been nourished, clothed, housed, and cared for in our community. As this honorable and significant organization of concerned citizens dedicate the new building that they are so justifiably proud of, it is with similar pride that I wish to commend all the Lighthouse volunteers, board members, patrons, area businesses, and in particular, executive director, Noreen Keating and her staff, for their outstanding efforts to faithfully improve the quality of life for citizens in our community.

POUGHKEEPSIE CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL OF NEW YORK STATE'S RATIFICATION OF U.S. CONSTITUTION

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise in honor of the bicentennial of New York State's ratification of the U.S. Constitution. The ratification took place at the Dutchess County Courthouse in Poughkeepsie on July 26, 1788.

Since then the population of our country has increased sixtyfold, our land mass has expanded from coast to coast and our agricultural economy has been transformed by industrialization and computerization. We've moved from the horse-and-buggy era to an age where lunar exploration is history and planetary exploration is already advanced.

Throughout it all, our Constitution has maintained a balance between national and State interests; executive, legislative and judicial prerogatives; and powers of Government and the rights of individuals.

Yet 200 years ago the ratification of the Constitution and successful formation of these United States was by no means certain. New York played a critical role in that success. In terms of money, New York was a wealthy State, with its import duties and sales of public lands, and seemed to need the Union far less than the Union needed it. In geographic terms, if New York were not part of the Union, it would have been a wedge dividing New England and the Southern Atlantic States. In military terms, an independent New York would have been far more difficult to defend from the British, who in the War of 1812 perhaps could have come down the Hudson River from Canada and overtaken New York City.

Most New Yorkers at first opposed the Constitution. Only one-third of the State delegates they elected to decide the question initially supported ratification. The supporters were led by Alexander Hamilton and John Jay from the New York City metropolitan region, as well as a delegate from Dutchess County, Melancton Smith. He originally opposed ratification but changed his mind and persuaded enough of his colleagues to do likewise. He spoke "in full confidence" that concerns over the lack of

a bill of rights would be addressed by subsequent amendments to the Constitution. The final New York vote, cast after 6 weeks of debate, was 30 to 27 in favor of ratification.

Mr. Speaker, in this bicentennial year the city of Poughkeepsie plans to celebrate in several ways. On July 23, bicyclists will deliver a replica of the Constitution from Washington, DC. The next day there will be a parade. On July 25 a State Critical Choices Convention will convene in Poughkeepsie. And on the bicentennial day itself, a Bridge to Liberty exhibit, detailing New York State's contributions to the Constitution, will be installed in the Dutchess County Courthouse. That evening there will be a ratification gala dinner and program.

I am proud of the people of Poughkeepsie and the entire State, and I wish them well in this happy celebration.

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the execution of Hungarian Prime Minister Nagy and the over 2,000 Hungarians who were killed for their role in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. I want to commend my colleague, Mr. HORTON, for bringing this important issue to the attention of the Congress.

On October 23, 1956, Hungarian students organized a demonstration in support of the revolution in Poland. The demonstrators demanded independence, free elections, and an end to Soviet political exploitation. Hungarian police and Soviet troops responded by firing into the crowd, escalating the demonstration into a national revolution.

The revolution had apparently succeeded on October 30, when Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy abolished the one-party system, promised free elections, and negotiated the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The Soviet Union, however, responded by sending in new troops to suppress the revolution. Hungary's pleas to the United Nations and the West failed to repel the Soviet troops. Within just a few days, the Russians had crushed the revolution and killed thousands of Hungarians.

The United States led the opposition in the United Nations to the Soviet invasion. U.N. calls for a Soviet withdrawal from Hungary and admitting a U.N. investigative delegation into Hungary were opposed by the Russians. Faced with repeated Soviet vetoes in the Security Council, our Government could only help the Hungarian people by lifting the standard immigration restrictions and allow up to 21,500 refugees to enter the United States.

The revolution expanded and, in 1958, Communist leader Janos Kadar led the execution of Hungarian Prime Minister Nagy and thousands of other Hungarian citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I recently spoke on the House floor in favor of extending Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] benefits to Hungary. While I am pleased and encouraged by Hungary's improving human rights record, I

cannot forget the gross human rights violations which occurred during the revolution and which live on for the families of those executed and whose bodies remain unidentified in unmarked graves.

As cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I thank my colleagues who co-signed the letter to Prime Minister Grosz circulated by Congressman FRANK HORTON and Helsinki Commission Chairman STENY HOYER. This letter urged Prime Minister Grosz to allow these families to identify and rebury their loved ones in order to end this emotional trauma.

ELDRIDGE FAMILY NAMED GREAT AMERICAN FAMILY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very exceptional family from Walnut Creek, CA, which is in my district. The Eldridge family has been selected by the American Family Society as one of six "Great American Families." It is my honor to represent them in Congress, and to tell you about their exceptional achievements here today.

Dennis and Yvonne Eldridge, along with their three daughters Tamara, 15, Amber, 12, and Chandra, 10, have been selected from 200 families as 1 of 6 that most exemplify American values. Families were judged on such criteria as leadership, nurturing individual growth, building teamwork and love and extending friendship to others.

The Dennis Eldridge family is the second generation of Eldridges who care for foster children, many of whom are brought to them in the middle of the night because their parents have been arrested for drug possession, or are born prematurely to drug addicted mothers. Some of the children have more severe congenital birth defects, while others are born with AIDS. At the present time, the Eldridges have three foster children living with them.

As chairman of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, I especially appreciate the needs of these children, and commend the Eldridges for their selfless efforts.

I am sure that my colleagues in the U.S. Congress will want to join me today in honoring this exemplary "Great American Family." I congratulate the Eldridges on their achievements and wish them the best of success as they continue their work in the future.

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, one of the best parts of our job is the chance it gives us to participate in activities which seem not only worthwhile, but which are designed to give our

fellow and sister citizens a chance to feel legitimately good about themselves while helping others in important ways. One of the activities which best qualifies for that description in my judgment is Habitat for Humanity.

This organization, as most Members know, enlists people in the construction of houses for those who would otherwise not be able to enjoy the benefits and prices of living in a decent home. Several weeks ago, I was told that the leaders of Habitat would be in my district, in Attleboro, MA, as part of their national effort and would be meeting with local people who were supportive of Habitat.

This gave me a chance to meet, among others, Millard Fuller, the head of the organization, and many of his coworkers. I found the experience to be as stimulating and valuable as I had hoped.

The people of Habitat have the knack of doing enormous good while having an enormously good time. Their enthusiasm is infectious, and their appeal is universal.

Too often in our country in recent years there has been a debate between people who have pushed the claims of the public sector versus those who have insisted that the private sector can do everything we need. What the people at Habitat show is how important it is for the two sectors to work together. Habitat does not accept Federal subsidies for their work. But as Mr. Fuller and I discussed, there are many ways in which the public sector can advance the important work which Habitat does—most importantly, for example, by turning over to Habitat land which cities may hold which is suitable for home construction. In fact, I urge all those cities and counties which receive community development block grant funds to explore seriously the benefits of close cooperation with Habitat, because I believe that funds being made available in this way can be an important way to add to our housing stock.

I look forward to joining here in Washington with many others when Habitat gathers later this summer in the Capitol and I look forward to continuing to work with Millard Fuller, his supporters in Attleboro and those who are supporters of Habitat everywhere in advancing the excellent work they do.

WHOSE SIDE ARE THEY ON?

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am inserting into the RECORD highlights of a recent article in the July 1988 American Legion magazine, "The media—Whose side are they on?" When the House of Representatives defeated the administration's request for \$36 million in aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters, they were basically forced to abandon their struggle on the battlefield. They were forced to intensify peace negotiations with the Communist Sandinistas and sign a temporary truce. The Nicaraguan resistance could be finished as an effective fighting force.

The administration's defeat on aid to the resistance—by only eight votes—can be blamed

partly on television networks' unprecedented decision not to air President Reagan's February 2 speech to the Nation in favor of such aid. Even before they had a text of the President's remarks, the networks said they would not air the speech because they considered it to be a rehash.

The distortion of basic political reality in Nicaragua also extends to the print media. The prestigious New York Times, a newspaper whose motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print," published a correction after one of its reporters accurately described the Sandinista regime as Communist in a news story.

These labels are very important in assessing the public opinion polls that receive so much media attention. If people are asked whether they favor military aid to the Contras, the answer usually is "no." If, however, they are asked whether they favor aid to those who are struggling against communism, the answer is "yes." The answers indicate that while American people generally oppose military conflicts, they are also anti-Communist and profreedom. The difference between the two answers reflects the amount of information that the American people receive about the true nature of the conflict and the stakes involved. An analysis of media coverage shows that both the Sandinistas and the guerrillas in El Salvador are being portrayed as something other than Communists.

Before the February 3 congressional vote, the Sandinistas announced what CBS' Dan Rather called new peace moves and what other broadcasters called concessions for peace. The media quickly forgot these astounding revelations when Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega made his peace moves and concessions. Ortega's last-minute proposals obviously were a ploy to divert attention from Sandinista violations of the plan. With the assistance of the media, he succeeded. As a result, aid to the resistance was defeated under the pretext of "giving peace a chance." A Sandinista high-ranking defector of the Sandinista army said it best: "If there is anything that the Sandinistas have studied, it is how to affect U.S. public opinion."

The media have not told the story of how the Communists work to influence and even create public opinion. Unless the American public demands complete, accurate coverage of Communist strategies and tactics, Nicaragua won't be the last country to lose its freedom and independence. The media deserve strong criticism for not telling the whole story.

HONORING SISTER M. CELINE

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration and pride that I rise today to mark the occasion of Sister M. Celine's celebration of the golden jubilee of her religious profession.

Sister M. Celine has spent her 50 years as a nun selflessly devoted to the care and support of others. She is especially devoted to helping those who are not fully able to help

themselves. She has given many years to serving the aged as well as children.

Sister M. Celine began her faithful service with the church in the Carmelite Congregation in San Antonio, TX, where she worked with children. She then continued her work with children in Riverside, CA, applying herself to children's catechism, instructions for first communicants, as well as the missions.

Sister M. Celine's work with the elderly began when she moved to La Mesa, CA. She continued her devoted service to the aged at the Carmelite's Kenosha, WI, home for the aged, where she celebrated her silver jubilee. Throughout these years her kindness and compassion guided her through her work.

It was in 1969 that Sister M. Celine arrived at St. Joseph's Home for the Aged in Detroit, MI, where she has since been greatly respected, admired, and most of all, appreciated. Her many responsibilities at St. Joe's include the care of all the residents in the home's new wing, therapy, and upkeep of the chapel. She has also provided entertainment such as plays, picnics and trips, for the home's residents.

But this great humanitarian's immense contributions extend to much greater depths. Sister M. Celine has done more than perform a job; she has enhanced a community. Sister M. Celine has spent endless hours being a caring and supportive friend to many. Her patience and understanding have been an inspiration to all who know her. Her undying faith has served as an example to those whom she has worked for and with throughout the years.

My dear colleagues, I ask you to join me, and the many friends of Sister M. Celine, in honoring a person so very much appreciated throughout the Detroit community, as well as the State of Michigan, for giving so much to so many.

SELECTION OF SHELLI BREED AS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS MOTHER OF THE YEAR

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 1, 1988, I had the privilege of meeting a very brave young woman, whom I am proud to say lives in the 29th District of New York.

Ms. Shellie Breed, of Ontario, NY, has been selected as the "National Multiple Sclerosis Society's Mother of the Year." Shellie and I discussed her family and the ways in which the Federal Government can assist mothers who are similarly physically challenged. Shellie is truly a remarkable woman who has overcome great adversity to gain not only the love of her children, but of her entire community.

After our talk, I was honored to accompany Ms. Breed to the White House where she was offered congratulations and had her picture taken with President Ronald Reagan. The following is a short biographical sketch of Ms. Breed:

Shellie Breed was born on February 8, 1950 in Jamestown, New York, the oldest of four daughters. Her father is a Methodist pastor,

and the family moved frequently between Maryland and New York State. As a child she was an avid skier and horseback rider. She played the piano and became an excellent musician, winning the John Philip Souza Award in Music. Shelli attended college at the Jamestown School of Practical Nursing where she was salutatorian of her graduating class in 1969. She then worked as a charge nurse at the Lutheran Social Services Home in Jamestown. She was married in 1969 and has three children: Christopher, born in 1971; Laura, born in 1972; and Jessica, born in 1976. Shelli's M.S. symptoms began after the birth of her third child, and as life became more difficult, her husband was unable to cope with her worsening physical condition. Shelli was divorced in 1979, and she and her children moved to Upstate New York to be closer to her family. Shelli worked as a charge nurse at the United Methodist Home in Rochester until her diagnosis of Multiple Sclerosis in 1981. During the period she was there, she was named their employee of the month.

Since that time, Shelli has supported herself and her family with Social Security benefits, food stamps and Medicaid; but, not merely supporting herself, Shelli has triumphed. Although she can no longer play piano in the family quartet, she coordinates the summer music program for her church over the phone. Her mobile home has become a haven for troubled youth in the area who every afternoon come to talk with her about broken homes, alcoholism, abuse and despair. Shelli has gotten to know the parents of many of these children, and her nonjudgmental concern and sense of hope have freed parents to trust Shelli too. Last year one little girl lived with the Breeds for three months while her parents struggled to sort out their lives. Teenagers and children of all ages have found their way to Shelli's door.

In 1986 Shelli received the Mother of the Year Award from the North Ontario United Methodist Church for her unfailing support of neighborhood children.

This year Shelli volunteered to act as a spokesperson for the United Way of Greater Rochester fund appeal. Her faltering voice and bright red wheelchair have come to symbolize perseverance and victory.

But Shelli's most outstanding qualification for being "mother-of-the-year" is found in her children. Her son, Chris, is 16, plays the trombone and is active in his school softball team and church youth group. He thinks back to 1985 when he would regularly rouse his mother out of bed in the middle of the night so that she could drive him to answer emergency fire calls. Her fatigue and bladder urgency never kept her from understanding and encouraging her son's deep concern for people in time of crisis. Now Chris is Assistant Chief of the Ontario Fire-matic Explorer Post, a division of the Boy Scouts of America, and he plays a vital role in the area's volunteer fire department. He is planning to study fire science in college. Chris' bedroom is home to the plaque that Shelli has carried with her since 1981. It reads: "Eat a live toad first thing in the morning and nothing worse can happen to you the rest of the day."

Laura, 15, has inherited her mother's drive to be the best that she can be and her concern for social issues. She is "going to be a lawyer" when she completes school. Now she is a member of the school band where she plays french horn, a cheerleader, treasurer of her class, a member of Students Against Drunk Driving, and coach of a

peewee soccer team. She cannot remember a time when her mother refused to go on a field trip or to help her learn a difficult music passage.

Jessica, at 12, is outgoing and witty. She plays the flute, sings in church and school choirs and has her mother's passion for skiing. She put her love for her mother like this: "She is the best mother—and father—anyone could have. She's the one who's always there—despite the M.S. In fact, maybe the M.S. is a blessing in disguise because if she didn't have it she'd be out working and couldn't be here for us—and everyone else who needs her."

This biography is very helpful for understanding the story of Shelli Breed's struggle, but it cannot convey the warmth and vitality that Shelli exudes in person. The National Multiple Sclerosis Society made a wise decision in choosing Shelli Breed as their Mother of the Year. Shelli will undoubtedly make a stellar representative, continuing to excel as a mother, contributing to her Ontario, NY, community, and acting as a role model to parents everywhere.

CDSI—A CREDIT TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute Computer Data Systems, Inc., of Rockville, MD, on its 20th anniversary. From its beginning, CDSI has been a leader in the highly competitive field of electronic data processing [EDP] professional services, systems integration, and processing support. CDSI, founded on July 31, 1968, by four young, ambitious entrepreneurs, today has over 800 employees in Montgomery County alone. Over the years, CDSI has provided vital support services to a distinguished and diverse clientele that includes two Fortune 500 corporations and three Presidential candidates.

In addition, CDSI has worked closely with the U.S. Government. The Navy, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Marine Corps, and the Departments of Education, Defense, and Interior have all benefited from CDSI's technology. Hard work, creativity, and a commitment to employee excellence have been key to CDSI's growth. Computer Data Systems' Annual Report for 1987 noted that "individual performance is the key to the success of any endeavor." The entrepreneurial spirit is very important in a fast-changing industry like the computer business. America's future competitiveness will depend on more of America's companies adopting the commitment to excellence that we have come to expect of CDSI.

CDSI is truly a credit to Montgomery County, and to the State of Maryland.

THE BROMFIELDS—A FOUNDING FAMILY OF SAN MATEO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, over the past year as part of the ongoing salute to the bicentennial of our Constitution, I have recognized founding families from the various communities which compose my congressional district. Today, I wish to pay tribute to another of those families—the Bromfields of San Mateo. For over 100 years, the Bromfields have shown a pioneering spirit of creativity and leadership which have contributed to the economic vitality and community spirit of this city.

The Bromfields trace their roots back to the countryside of southern England. In 1840, John Ashley Bromfield set out with his wife for Australia and established a successful ranch near Melbourne.

John's son, Davenport, continued the family's pioneering tradition and set out on his own for another frontier. He and his wife Mary arrived in San Francisco in 1883. Davenport was trained as a civil engineer, and he was employed by the San Francisco City Surveyor's Office. He quickly earned a reputation for excellence, and he and his team of surveyors rambled over hills and valleys of San Francisco, shaping the streets and neighborhoods of the growing city.

It was San Mateo's great good fortune that Davenport Bromfield took a position as draftsman with the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. in 1887, and he and his family moved to the sleepy village of San Mateo. Raised on the Australian plains, Davenport felt at home surrounded by the pastures and rolling hills of the peninsula.

In 1890, he was elected San Mateo County Surveyor, and he spent the next 60 years mapping estates and shaping the emerging suburbs between Santa Cruz and San Francisco. His work took him as far south as Carmel, which his maps were the first to call Carmel by the Sea. Among the many projects that stand as witness to his engineering and planning skill is San Mateo's Central Park, which also reflects his great love of the outdoors.

Davenport Bromfield's four children were raised in San Mateo, and they attended local schools and universities. John Davenport Bromfield studied journalism at the University of California, Berkeley, and returned to the peninsula in 1910 to found the San Mateo Newsleader. John's investigative flair proved entertaining reading, and the newspaper flourished under his editorship. But John Bromfield grew weary of journalism, and in 1920 he sold the newspaper to Horace Amphlett. Amphlett's paper, known for many years as the San Mateo Times and Newsleader, is the predecessor of today's San Mateo Times.

John Bromfield took the proceeds from the sale of the Newsleader and invested in another growing peninsula business, Levy Brothers grocery and hardware store. John Bromfield's contribution to this company was a

major factor in its growth. Under the leadership of John Bromfield, and later under that of his son, Geoffrey, Levy Brother's grocery and hardware operations expanded rapidly during the 1920's and grew into a department store in response to changing needs following the Great Depression and World War II.

The contribution of the Bromfield family to the economic vitality of the peninsula has been matched by their commitment to community service. Beginning with Davenport Bromfield, members of the family have been founding members of our local churches, have sat on the boards of hospitals and community colleges, and have presided over local, State, and national business, service, and recreational organizations.

Davenport and Mary Bromfield were among the earliest members of San Mateo's Congregational Church, and later were founders of San Mateo's Christian Science congregation.

Their son, John, was president of the California State Retailers Association, director of Mills Memorial Hospital, a trustee of both the San Mateo High School and San Mateo Junior College, district director for the World War II U.S. Savings Bond effort, founder of both the San Mateo and Burlingame merchants' associations, and a founder of the San Mateo Rotary Club.

John's son, Geoffrey, has continued the family commitment to public service. As his father, he has served on the boards of Mills Memorial Hospital and the San Mateo Community College district. He is also a founding member of the local conservation group Ducks Unlimited.

Mr. Speaker, the Bromfields of San Mateo are a founding family who have been innovators and leaders on the peninsula for over a century. I invite my colleagues to join me now in paying tribute to this family.

RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL ON PAYMENTS TO IRAN OR IRANIANS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation designed to prohibit the use of funds from the U.S. Treasury to pay compensation, reparations, or other types of payment to Iran or citizens of Iran, on account of the downing of Iran Air Flight 655 on July 3, 1988.

Mr. Speaker, no American has attempted to minimize this unfortunate tragedy; in fact, we have accepted responsibility for our actions. Let us not, however, forget that the Persian Gulf is a war zone, and the Iranians set the stage for this accident by sending a passenger airline into a hostile area.

Additionally, while all of the facts are not yet known, what is confirmed, is that the Iranian pilot ignored repeated warnings sent on both military and civilian channels by the U.S.S. *Vincennes*. Let us also not forget that the *Vincennes* spent that fateful morning engaging in battle with Iranian gunboats.

By paying compensation, the U.S. Government is saying that the captain of the U.S.S.

Vincennes made an error in defending his ship and his crew. He did what he thought he had to do.

Furthermore, it is unconscionable to be thinking of paying compensation to Iranians when American hostages are still being held by pro-Iranian terrorists in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is a preemptive strike. This legislation stops this process before it gets started.

Quite frankly, this as yet undetermined amount of money could certainly be better used by Americans for drought relief or by simply applying the funds to deficit reduction.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RALPH SALVON—ORIOLES TRAINER AND SPRINGFIELD NATIVE

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words about Ralph Salvon, the long-time Baltimore Orioles trainer who passed away last week at age 60.

Ralph was born in Fitchburg, MA, and moved shortly thereafter to my home city, Springfield. It was there that he began his life long love affair with the game of baseball. Graduating from a school for athletic trainers in 1952, he spent 13 years in the minor leagues. He broke in with the Orioles in 1966, and 2 years later he became their head trainer. Overall, he was a trainer for six Oriole teams that played in the World Series.

Mere numbers and dates cannot tell the true story of Ralph Salvon, however. Ask the Oriole players, the people who knew him best. They will tell you how Ralph could guide a player through the jitters of a rookie season and also soothe the aches and pains that come in a veteran's final years. Ralph healed and befriended the Oriole players, and they loved him because of his passion for baseball and his infectious sense of humor.

In Friday's Baltimore Sun, the Oriole players remembered Ralph. Frank Robinson, the current Orioles manager, said:

He was a fun-loving guy who would do anything for you. I never met anyone who said a bad word about him.

Jim Palmer, the pitcher who was probably Ralph's closest friend on the team, said:

He exemplified what the Orioles are all about. He cared, and he was loyal. He'll be tough to replace, as a friend and as a trainer.

These testimonials bring to mind Ralph's good humor and friendliness as well as his abilities as a trainer. He was every player's friend who cured both sore arms and hurt feelings. Remembering Ralph, I cannot help but think of the words of batting coach Terry Crowley, who said:

He respected the players. If you were the star or the 25th guy on the team, he made you feel like somebody special.

Many stories and columns have been written about Ralph in the past few years, but one of the most moving appeared in his old home-

town paper, Springfield Union News where Springfield's Garry Brown shared his own memories of this son of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Mr. Brown's column be reproduced in its entirety at this point in the RECORD.

RALPH SALVON HAD LIFETIME LOVE AFFAIR WITH BASEBALL

Ralph Salvon considered himself one of the lucky ones. For 36 years, he got paid to do a job that he gladly would have done for nothing.

It was one of those perfect pairings—Ralph Salvon and baseball. He loved it even when he was in the lowest of the minor leagues. Of course, he loved it best when he made the majors with the Baltimore Orioles.

No, Ralphie Salvon did not make it as a player. As a kid growing up on the sandlots of Springfield's South End, he soon came to realize that he didn't have the arm, the speed or the power needed for baseball—but he certainly had the love for it.

Because of that love, he wanted to be associated with athletics in general, and baseball in particular.

He found the way in 1952 when he went to Florida and enrolled in Gus Mauch's School for Athletic Trainers. A year later, Salvon got the job, working for a franchise that soon would become the Baltimore Orioles.

Ralphie made the majors in 1966 as an assistant to Eddie Weidner, a Baltimore legend who had been trainer for Orioles clubs—minor and major league—for 32 years.

When Ralphie died Wednesday night at the age of 60, he had logged 23 years in the major leagues—20 of them as Baltimore's head trainer. Baseball was his life, right to the end.

And how he loved that life, and the job that made it so special for him.

How could he not love a job that allowed him to sit in the dugout each night, and watch Brooks Robinson perform magic around third base?

How could he not love a job that enabled him to be there—sometimes right in the middle—when Earl Weaver and the umpires were going chin to chin.

How could he not love a job that allowed him the opportunity to work on the golden arms of Jim Palmer, Miguel Cuellar, Dave McNally and Pat Dobson?

Ah, yes, they were his favorites. In 1971, each man won 20 games as the Orioles breezed to the American League pennant.

The work in the training room generally goes unnoticed, and that's as it should be. The trainers are only seen when they trot onto the field to attend the wounded. Their real value, though, happens behind the scenes.

Charlie Moss of the Boston Red Sox could tell you all about it.

"Nobody knew this job better than Ralph. Everybody in our business looked up to him and respected him for his long career," Moss said yesterday. "I've been at this since 1975, and I can remember how helpful Ralph was to me in my early days, when I really needed it. I always admired him for that."

A casual observer of the Salvon career might say that this guy had all the luck. Heck, his first year in the bigs, the Orioles not only won the pennant, they took out the Los Angeles Dodgers—the Koufax-and-Drysdale Los Angeles Dodgers—in four straight.

One year in the majors, and Salvon walked off with a World Series share of \$11,683.04. Very nice money any time, and certainly very nice for 1966. To his credit, the first thing Ralphie did was take some of that money and buy his parents their first color television set.

Salvon went on to collect more World Series shares in 1969, '70, '71, '79 and '83. He not only pocketed those nice extra checks, he also received three World Series rings.

OK, so Salvon hit it big with the Birds, but let us not forget Baltimore's lean years—1984 to the present. Nor should we overlook the 13 years previous to 1956, when Salvon struggled as a minor league trainer. Now, that's where you really learn the business.

Ralph always liked to tell about his favorite minor league bus trip. That happened in 1958, when he was working with Topeka of the Class AA Western League. He had the "pleasure" of taking part in what is regarded as the longest overland haul in the history of organized baseball.

The Topeka club went by bus from Albuquerque, N.M., to Sioux City, Iowa. As Salvon logged it, that was a 1,150-mile trip, one way. As he would tell the story:

"We left on a Sunday and got there Monday night. Lucky for us, it was an open date, or we would have had to forfeit. Nobody could have played after that joyride."

Whether he was eating the dust of Rte. 66 or quaffing the champagne of a championship season, Ralphie Salvon always knew he was in the right place.

He was in baseball, for life.

FATE OF THE KILBERG FAMILY

HON. THOMAS A. LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, this morning I met with Soviet Counselor Gueorgui Markasov at the Soviet Embassy to bring to his attention the concern of many of my constituents for the fate of the Kilberg family in Leningrad. The Kilbergs applied for permission to emigrate to Israel almost 10 years ago and are still being denied permission to leave based on "state secrecy".

Accompanying me at the Embassy were Ms. Jennifer Rosen and Ms. Sandra Spinner of the Cincinnati Council for Soviet Jews. Ms. Rosen, who is a 14-year-old student at Walnut Hills High School, organized a petition on behalf of the Kilberg family and collected 800 signatures requesting that General Secretary Gorbachov reconsider the Kilberg case and grant the family permission to move to Israel.

I found the Soviet Assistant Ambassador Mr. Markasov to be open, even amiable in discussion. He was willing to engage in a free-for-all discussion with my constituents who challenged him on various issues such as the democratization of the Soviet Union under Gorbachov.

His response to the request for aid in obtaining permission for the Kilberg family to emigrate from Russia was generally positive. The principal thing I noted was the willingness to discuss alternatives and particularly to provide information on procedures, as well as on structural reforms.

Mikhail Kilberg is a radio engineer in Leningrad who worked at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Radio Equipment until 1978. He left that job when the family decided to apply to emigrate to Israel. However, Mikhail was refused permission in 1979 and most recently in 1987 on the basis of secrecy at his job. It has been 10 years since Mikhail worked in the Institute, yet he is unable to find out when his term of alleged secrecy is over.

The dedication and commitment shown by Ms. Rosen and her fellow students at Walnut Hills High School on behalf of Kilberg family are certainly to be commended. Their actions reflect the need to redefine and reevaluate the state secrecy denials on a much larger scale in the Soviet Union. While figures reflect improvements in emigration in the last several months, there are still many cases that must be given the attention of the Soviet Government. State secrecy denials continue to be the No. 1 problem for many families in the Soviet Union who wish to move to the United States or Israel.

MEMORY OF A MAN AND HIS WORK

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I was recently saddened to hear of the passing of one of the most influential individuals in the formation of politics and justice in the State of New Jersey. In the 93 years that he lived, David Wilentz experienced one century of change and helped rejuvenate the Democratic Party.

He may be remembered by some for the role that he played in obtaining the conviction of the Lindbergh baby kidnaper. But he should also be remembered for the role that he played in the Democratic Party in New Jersey and in the search for justice, both through his political activities and through his law practice.

Because of his role in the 1935 trial of Bruno Hauptmann, he has become a part of the history books. But he helped shape history in other ways as well. Through his leadership and his willingness to take the State in new directions, he contributed to a tradition of justice for the common man.

Indeed, his own story is the story of the common man. Coming to the United States with his Lithuanian parents before the turn of the century, he studied and worked his way to the pinnacle of a career that saw him prosecuting criminals as the attorney general of New Jersey and defending the innocent as a representative of their causes.

David's biography is the biography of all of those individuals who persevered and changed the world around them.

If there is a common denominator in all of David's life, it is that justice was served. From his determined efforts in attending New York Law School at night to his contributions in World War I and to his successful law practice and advocacy of the common man, he served the interests of truth and justice.

The community will remember David for the time that he served his State and his profes-

sion. But I hope that in his life there is a lesson for everyone seeking justice. The following article from the New York Times highlights the successes and the aspirations of David's career and life.

[From the New York Times, July 8, 1988]

DAVID WILENTZ, 93, THE PROSECUTOR IN LINDBERGH KIDNAPPING, IS DEAD

(By Glenn Fowler)

David T. Wilentz, the New Jersey Attorney General who in 1935 successfully prosecuted Bruno Richard Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnapping and later became one of the state's most powerful Democratic politicians, died in his sleep yesterday morning at his home in Long Branch, N.J. He was 93 years old.

Although he had reduced his political activities in the last decade, Mr. Wilentz remained vigorous and regularly worked at his law office in Woodbridge, N.J. He spent several hours at his desk on Tuesday. Family members declined last night to speculate on the cause of his death.

After taking on the prosecutor's role in the Lindbergh case, Mr. Wilentz was catapulted to worldwide attention as the sensational case unfolded, ending in a six-week trial in a tiny courtroom in Flemington, N.J., that was reported daily by newspapers and radio stations around the world.

FIRST CRIMINAL CASE

It was the first criminal case Mr. Wilentz had ever tried. A year earlier he had been appointed Attorney General at the behest of Frank Hague, then the Mayor of Jersey City and the state's undisputed political boss. Mr. Wilentz had a successful law practice in Perth Amboy at the time and was chairman of the Middlesex County Democratic Committee. He was reported to have told Mr. Hague, "If I take the office, I will be no dummy."

When he became Attorney General he had no inkling that he would soon be world-famous. Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., the infant son of the aviator who flew the first solo trans-Atlantic flight from New York to Paris, had been kidnapped from the family mansion in Hopewell in March 1932.

The child's body was found two months later in a shallow grave, but it was not until September 1934 that Mr. Hauptmann, a German-immigrant carpenter, was arrested. Some of the \$50,000 ransom money paid by the family was traced to Mr. Hauptmann, and the ladder used by the kidnapper to reach the child's nursery window contained a board from Mr. Hauptmann's attic.

During the trial, which began on Jan. 2, 1935, the prosecutor's demeanor attracted instant attention. A short, wiry man, Mr. Wilentz dressed nattily and spoke with a sharp, satirical tongue that he had used to good advantage in political caucuses. Outside the courthouse, cameras focused on his sassafras-colored felt hat.

INTRICATE WEB OF EVIDENCE

He presented the intricate web of circumstantial evidence against Mr. Hauptmann effectively, and the jury returned a guilty verdict. After appeals and continued controversy, including intervention by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, Mr. Hauptmann was electrocuted on April 3, 1936, maintaining his innocence to the end.

Mr. Wilentz said many times in later years, after supposedly new evidence came to light, that there was no question in his mind that Mr. Hauptmann was guilty. In 1981 Mr. Hauptmann's widow brought a

\$100 million damage suit against Mr. Wilentz and the state, seeking to overturn the verdict, but it came to naught.

In the wake of the trial, Mr. Wilentz's new-found fame helped to increase his influence within New Jersey's Democratic Party. By 1940 his Middlesex Democratic organization was second only to Mayor Hague's Hudson County Democratic machine. Mr. Wilentz and several other county leaders gradually consolidated power on their own and when Mr. Hague was overthrown in 1950, they were ready to take over.

With Mayor John V. Kenny of Jersey City, who defeated Mr. Hague, Mr. Wilentz helped found the National Democratic Club of New Jersey, which soon wrested control of the party's state committee from the Hague forces. By the mid-1950's Mr. Wilentz and a few other leaders were able to choose gubernatorial and senatorial nominees.

POWER TO BE RECKONED WITH

A decade later, now a member of the Democratic National Committee—and given New Jersey's frequently pivotal role in politics—he was a power to be reckoned with in selecting Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. He had been a delegate to every Democratic National Convention since 1940 and was increasingly active in behind-the-scenes brokering. Within New Jersey he was a close adviser to each governor the Democrats elected.

Through it all, Mr. Wilentz maintained a thriving law practice, with his clients including many business concerns and, when gambling was legalized in Atlantic City, casinos that opened there.

His sons, Warren and Robert, had joined him in the family firm, Robert remained a member until 1979, when he was named Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, a position he still holds. Warren was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senate in 1966, losing to Clifford Case.

David Theodore Wilentz was born in Lithuania in 1894. The next year his parents brought him to the United States, where they settled in Perth Amboy, N.J. When he graduated from high school, he got a job with The Perth Amboy Evening News, hoping to become sports editor one day. The job was held by Harold Hoffman, the man who later became Governor, and when Mr. Hoffman quit, Mr. Wilentz succeeded him, also becoming manager of the local basketball team.

NIGHT CLASSES AT LAW SCHOOL

He commuted to Manhattan to attend night classes at New York Law School. When the United States entered World War I, he joined the Army as a private and emerged as a lieutenant. After the war, he got his law degree and soon was in private practice in Perth Amboy and plunging into Democratic politics.

He became the City Attorney in Perth Amboy and in 1928 was elected Democratic chairman for Middlesex County. He reorganized the party machine and swept out of office the Republicans who had held sway in the county for 10 years. The Republican chairman at the time was Mr. Hoffman. A few years later came the offer from Mr. Hague for Mr. Wilentz to become State Attorney General.

In addition to his sons, Warren of Edison, N.J., and Robert, of Deal, N.J., Mr. Wilentz is survived by his wife, the former Lena Goldman, whom he married in 1919; a daughter, Norma Hess, who is the wife of Leon Hess, the oilman and owner of the Jets football team; a sister, Ada Trynin of Man-

hattan, and eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO COUNCILMAN EDD TUTTLE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who I am proud to call a colleague, Long Beach City Councilman Edd Tuttle. Edd is leaving the city council on July 18, 1988, after 10 years of service to the city. He will be honored at a farewell dinner on July 13, 1988.

Edd Tuttle is a native of Long Beach, CA. He is a graduate of Jordan High School, attended UCLA, Chico State University, and received a teaching credential from the University of Southern California. In 1978, Edd was elected to the Long Beach City Council and has represented the citizens of the eighth district of Long Beach since that time. He has devoted his time, energy, and talents to making Long Beach a better place to live.

Despite his extraordinary time commitment to the city council, Edd has found time to devote himself to many civic organizations. He was the vice president of the junior chamber of commerce from 1972-73, the vice president of the Kiwanis Club in 1975, the year he won the Kiwanian of the Year Award, a member of the White House Conference on Families in 1979, and the vice mayor of Long Beach in 1987. He is currently a member of the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission and Airport Affairs Committee, and the president of Long Beach H.U.S.H., a citizens' organization of opponents of increased flights at Long Beach Airport, which he founded in 1979. In addition to his long list of accomplishments, Edd teaches photography at Long Beach Community College and Compton College.

Edd Tuttle is respected by his community, friends and family, for his devotion to the city of Long Beach. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our warmest congratulations to Edd on this special occasion. We wish Edd, his wife Nancy, and his children, Matthew and Joshua, all the best in the years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM B. GRAHAM: A LEADER IN THE HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Illinois Gov. James Thompson has proclaimed July 26, 1988 as "William B. Graham Day" in our State to honor a man who is a true leader in the health care industry. As a further tribute to Mr. Graham, who is CEO of Baxter International, Inc., his firm will that day dedicate the William B. Graham Science Center in Round Lake, IL. This is fitting recognition for a man who guided Baxter from its humble beginnings to

become one of the world's most important health care corporations.

Bill Graham is a product of Chicago schools and he has played an integral role in the city's development as a center of business and the arts. Following 2 years of graduate work in chemistry under Nobel laureates at the University of Chicago, he entered the university's law school where he would later graduate with honors.

Bill Graham began his association with Baxter as a patent attorney assigned to a small client specializing in intravenous solutions. Today, at age 77, he is the corporation's senior chairman and remains actively involved in the firm's daily operations.

When others scoffed at the idea of an artificial kidney, Graham—then the company's president—pursued the idea until it became reality. He argued that such a device would be both profitable and medically valuable. However, the medical community was not interested, and it took 2 years for one hospital to find a patient who would try the machine, even after Baxter provided it free of charge.

Even after its efficacy was proven, it took 5 years for Baxter to break even on its investment in the dialysis machine. Bill Graham's persistence paid off, not only for Baxter, but for nearly a quarter of a million people worldwide who today depend upon kidney dialysis to keep them alive. Today, Baxter remains the world leader in this life-saving business.

However, kidney dialysis is only one gamble Graham took and won in building Baxter from a Chicago company with \$1.6 million in annual sales to an international giant with \$1.6 billion in sales and 60,000 employees worldwide.

When other American companies were happily exporting their products to postwar Europe, Graham saw an opportunity to build a firm with local production and sales capabilities in nations around the globe. While its competitors chose to develop a full line of products for every major new drug and medical device, Baxter, with Graham's insightful guidance, focused on narrower niches to demonstrate its superior technology and products.

Baxter's success and leadership in the health care industry would not have been possible without Bill Graham, a man who was willing to make the tough decisions and take responsibility for them. Thanks to his vision and hard work, Baxter International continues to grow and is on the international cutting edge of health care products and services. The advancement of quality medical care worldwide owes Bill Graham a great debt, and it is a privilege to recognize him today.

CORPORATE PRENATAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS MULTIPLY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the corporate world shares the view that prevention saves money in human services as well as business. A recent Wall Street Journal article reported on the increasing number of companies which have instituted their own prena-

tal education seminars and support services for pregnant employees, which stress early and regular medical care, sound nutrition, and avoidance of alcohol and tobacco to prevent low-birthweight births. In addition, more than 150 companies have adopted a prenatal health program offered by the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation.

As the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families documented in its recent report, "Opportunities for Success: Cost Effective Programs for Children, Update, 1988," every \$1 invested in early, comprehensive prenatal care for high-risk pregnant women saves the Federal Treasury \$3.38 in the cost of care for low-birthweight infants.

Employers, struggling with skyrocketing health-care costs for their employees, increasingly realize that they can save money, too, by reducing health risks among their employees. At one such company implementing prenatal education benefits, average medical costs for maternity and nursery care have fallen to \$3,792 in 1987 from \$27,243 3 years earlier.

The corporate world prides itself in making sound investments. The recent corporate efforts to improve the health of mothers and babies are to be applauded and should be models for replication throughout the work force.

But there are many families with children, and workers whom the private sector has yet to reach. Congress has begun to afford them health-care coverage through dramatic expansions in Medicaid eligibility to the lowest income women and infants who will never be reached by the corporate sector. There is still a long way to go to reach the working poor who are still not eligible for Medicaid and whose employers increasingly do not offer health care benefits of any kind.

I am encouraged by the efforts of those employers who have recognized the fiscal benefits of assuring access to preventive care, and urge my colleagues to read the Wall Street Journal article below to see the real potential in their efforts. The next step should involve a continued congressional commitment, as well as a new commitment to fiscally sound and innovative public/private partnerships to assure that health care is available to all.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 24, 1988]

CORPORATE PRENATAL-CARE PLANS MULTIPLY, BENEFITING BOTH MOTHERS AND EMPLOYERS
(By Cathy Trost)

A tiny baby helped to turn AmeriTrust Corp. into a pregnancy coach.

The little girl, at birth no bigger than an adult's hand, was born prematurely to one of the Cleveland-based bank's employees. Happily, the baby survived, but her medical care cost the bank some \$1.4 million in benefits.

After that pricey birth four years ago, AmeriTrust started holding free perfectly pregnant seminars at lunchtime to counsel its employees on pregnancy and beyond. Mothers-to-be get tips on everything from company maternity benefits to coping with physical and emotional changes.

Elsewhere, too, a growing number of women workers are seeing the maternal side of corporate paternalism, as more companies take a direct interest in the health of pregnant employees and their children. Besides formal pregnancy education classes

and referral services, some companies are adding tips on pregnancy to wellness programs and working to help pregnant employees with special problems they may encounter in the workplace.

MEDICAL CARE AND NUTRITION

Though exact numbers aren't available, many companies have designed their own prenatal programs. These typically stress early and regular medical attention, sound nutrition and avoidance of such harmful substances as alcohol and tobacco, and in general aim to help women avoid having underweight (less than 5½ pounds) or premature babies, who are often sickly.

In addition, more than 150 companies—including Pillsbury Co., the Los Angeles Times, Eastern Airlines Inc. and Quaker Oats Co.—have adopted a prenatal health program offered since 1983 by the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation. Among the nine topics covered in the program are genetic counseling, exercise and special concerns of pregnant women older than 35. The March of Dimes supplies educational materials to the employers as well as personnel to help with seminars.

Of course, some employees who don't have children gripe about the programs for those who do. "The downside is that the more we publicize the benefits, the more animosity we get from people," concedes Lynn Ahlers, AmeriTrust's senior benefits administrator, adding that some women grumble about "giving so many benefits to maternity people." She notes, too, that the bank is in the process of analyzing the number of people who don't return to the job after their maternity leave. "Maybe," she says, "we're giving away the boat."

However, the motives behind the programs are strong. One, certainly, is concern for the health of employees and their children. Another is that health-care costs for a baby born too early or too small can be astronomical.

Like AmeriTrust, Sunbeam Appliance Co. found out the hard way about the importance of prenatal counseling. Four premature babies born in 1984 to women working at the company's Coudersport, Pa., plant accounted for fully half of the \$1 million the company paid that year in health-care costs for 530 employees. One of the babies required so much care that the maximum \$250,000 in covered major medical expenses was used up. In 1985, there were three premature births, one so troubled that again company-paid medical benefits were exhausted.

Stephen Duffy, vice president of human resources at Sunbeam, says the company did research and discovered that some employees at the plant, where the work force is 80% female, were waiting too long to see a doctor.

In 1986, Sunbeam started a prenatal program at the plant, which makes clothes irons. Pregnant employees can take an hour of company time every other week to attend classes taught by specialists in prenatal nursing from nearby Northwestern State University. Besides preaching the dangers of tobacco and alcohol and the benefits of good eating, the classes cover the baby's development in the womb and potential medical problems. The plant nurse weighs the women weekly and checks blood pressure and urine, and even gets them started on prenatal care by setting up appointments with obstetricians.

The program has paid quick dividends. Since it started, about 65 people have taken part, and there has been only one prema-

ture birth, which didn't entail severe problems. Average medical costs for maternity and nursery care took a nose dive, falling to \$3,792 in 1987 from \$27,243 three years earlier. The program has since been extended to another Sunbeam plant in Mississippi, and is available not only to employees but to their spouses as well. The total cost of the program at the two plants: less than \$20,000 a year.

At AmeriTrust, the program goes beyond its seminars, which serve about 100 people a year. The company takes an active role that includes intervening with managers to go easy on pregnant employees having problems.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

In one case, a pregnant woman who was having difficulty writing because of swollen joints went in tears to Ms. Ahlers, the benefits administrator, saying she couldn't go on. The woman was put on disability and paid full salary for six months. Ms. Ahlers says statistics show that for every week an expectant mother is kept pregnant, a company may save as much as \$10,000 in health insurance costs. "We can use that as justification," she adds.

Such programs can boost employee morale and loyalty, too. "It made me more attached" to the company, says Tonya Davis, 24-year-old AmeriTrust secretary who is three months pregnant. Through the seminars, she learned about classes at a local hospital, an exercise class for mothers-to-be and a program that sends specialists on house calls to make sure new mothers are breast-feeding correctly.

Even labor unions are getting involved. The predominately Chinese Local 23-25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in New York has worked with the March of Dimes since 1986 to provide classes taught in Chinese. The program offered by the local, which averages more than 300 pregnancies annually among its 23,000 members, is also geared to the special needs of Chinese women, such as different eating habits.

Irene McKirgan, director of the March of Dimes health-promotion programs, says that, with women of childbearing age making up 33% of the labor force, "if we wanted to reach the largest percentage of women, we had to go to the workplace."

AMERICA'S ACCESS TO SPACE IS NOT EXPENDABLE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced legislation—H.R. 4935—prohibiting U.S. satellites from being launched by controlled countries.

I would respectfully request my colleagues to join in supporting this bipartisan measure.

The U.S. expendable launch vehicle [ELV] industry was established by Congress and the President in response to national policy and need. It is becoming a national asset—a reserve fleet which will provide us assured access to space that is critical to both our national security and our economic well-being.

However, a serious threat exists to this developing industry and all the promise it holds

for our country. This threat is in the form of the Soviet Union's and China's Government-subsidized ELV programs. The artificially low prices offered by these countries are less than half of cost to U.S. firms to build similar vehicles.

Once U.S. satellites are launched on these subsidized boosters, the American firms will step out of the market and the foreign competition will reflect their real costs. These countries are not interested in cost recoupment and earnings. They are interested in prestige, hard currency, and the increase of our dependence on them for access to space. The use of these boosters would augment their space/defense efforts, while undermining American economic and national security interests.

If you believe as I do, that we must never again allow this Nation to be in a position where we have little or no capability to meet our pressing military and commercial launch requirements, please sponsor this bipartisan bill.

CAMDEN CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL'S 35TH REUNION

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 9, 1988, the 1953 high school graduating class of the Camden Central School in Camden, NY, gathered for its 35th high school reunion. Of 71 graduating seniors, 31 returned to share in a festive evening of food, fun, dancing, and a stroll down Memory Lane with old classmates and friends.

The evening's events included a reflection on the year 1953—1953 was a special year. The United Nations signed an agreement with North Korea ending a war that claimed the lives of 116,000 U.N. troops, including 54,000 Americans. Dwight Eisenhower was sworn in as our Nation's 34th President, Richard Nixon was sworn in as Vice President. In the Soviet Union, the death of Joseph Stalin gave rise to Nikita Khrushchev.

In nonpolitical affairs, American medical researcher Dr. Jonas Salk reported on the success of his vaccine against polio. The winner of eight academy awards, including best picture was "From Here to Eternity," the popular song was "Doggie in the Window," Leonard Bernstein's "Wonderful Town" opened on Broadway and the Yankees won their fifth consecutive World Series beating Brooklyn four games to two.

It was also the year that George Williams publicly apologized to the Camden Central School for putting limburger cheese on the homeroom radiator. George, who now serves as the Oswego [NY] county clerk and is a close personal friend of mine, sat at the head table for this event with the notorious John Sidoran of the class of 1953. John, I have been informed, is much tamer now and he received the class' appreciation for organizing the reunion. Class President Patricia Finnerty Spellicy and Secretary Patricia Brazil Kirch were other class members seated at the head table. Mr.

Speaker, I want to recognize publicly this outstanding group of men and women—the 1953 graduating class of the Camden Central School in Camden, NY:

CLASS OF 1953 MAILING LIST

Donna Anderson Crozier—Clay, New York.
Joyce Banks Johnson—Tucker, Georgia.
Ellsworth Barber—Richland, New York.
Lillian Berry Spink—Camden, New York.
Walter Berry—Dublin, Virginia.
Ann Bishop Goodale—Camillus, New York.
Ronald Bishop—Brewerton, New York.
Marcia Bowen Moyer—Sherrill, New York.
Patricia Brazil Kirch—Camden, New York.
Richard Carman—Camden, New York.
Robert Champlin—Elk Grove Village, Ill.
Robert Collins—North Bay, New York.
David Comins—Hightstown, New Jersey.
Victor Congden—Clinton, New York.
Francis Corcoran—
John Currier—Pulaski, New York.
Beverly Evans Boynton—Bridgeport, New York.
Kenneth Ferris—Camden, New York.
Patricia Finnerty Spellicy—Camden, New York.
Carolyn Flagg Niedzielski—Stittville, New York.
Marietta Fuller Yerdon—Camden, New York.
Esther Garlick Damon—Millport, New York.
Mary Gifford Wood—passed away Feb. 14, 1987.
Jane Grinnell Balcolm—passed away May 28, 1976.
William Hedgecock—Walkertown, N.C.
Grace Henderson Comins—Cranberry, New Jersey.
Wilfred Higham—Vestal, New York.
Alice Anne Hornung Foster—Brewerton, New York.
Rosemary Hyland Dixon—North Bay, New York.
Sherry James Congden—Clinton, New York.
George Killian—Williamstown, New York.
Joan Kirch Spicer—Kirkville, New York.
William Kirkland—Camden, New York.
Dorothy Lahue Walker—Camden, New York.
James Lafferty—Watertown, New York.
Alice Lawrence Brewster—Camden, New York.
Richard Liddy—Long Beach, California.
Carole Lindley—Camden, New York.
Beverly McDaniels Warner—Rome, New York.
Sister Martin DePorres Messier—Syra-cuse, New York.
Diana Milano Wexler—Brockport, New York.
Robert Montross—North Bay, New York.
Mihai Nicu—Ashtabula, Ohio.
Shirley Pamalee Boris—Oneida, New York.
David Pennington—Hannawa Falls, New York.
James Pennington—Hickory, New York.
Darwin Piersall—Lee Center, New York.
Philip Phelps—Largo, Florida.
Kenneth Puffer—Watertown, New York.
Ann Ryan Hunt—Morris, New York.
Richard Ryan—Laurel, New York.
Leigh Salmon—Rome, New York.
Judith Schiffer Flanagan—
Jane Seubert Moore—Fayetteville, New York.
John Sidoran—Camden, New York.

Wilfred Smith—Belleville, Illinois.
Nelson Snyder—Nashua, New Hampshire.
Henry Spellicy—Camden, New York.
Richard Spoon—Lansing, New York.
Richard Sweatland—Fishkill, New York.
Bernard Theobald—Sidney, New York.
Marjorie Trudell Eyckner—Metamora, Michigan.
Grace Van Wagenen Sutton—Sunnyvale, California.
Patricia Vredenburg Lazenby—Rome, New York.
George Williams—Constantia, New York.
Helen Wilhelm Hurd—Camden, New York.
Walter Wood—Taberg, New York.
Thomas Young—Camden, New York.
Margaret and John Rahson—Camden, New York.
Marjorie and Irwin Brown—Camden, New York.
Margaret and Lee Thomas—Geneva, New York.

A TRIBUTE TO AURELIA GETZ

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Mrs. Aurelia Getz, a very special resident of my 17th Congressional District. It fills me with great pride to be able to inform my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives that Mrs. Getz celebrated her 100th birthday on May 30, 1988. Please allow me a few moments to tell you about this wonderful human being.

Aurelia Getz was born on May 30, 1888, in Bucharest, Romania. After marrying Mr. George Getz on August 18, 1907, their burning desire to pursue the American dream led them to move to the United States in September 1907. The proudest moment of Mrs. Getz' life occurred in 1935 when she became a U.S. citizen. Mrs. Getz and her husband began a life of farming in 1937 in Canton, OH, and retired to Alliance, OH, in 1960.

Aurelia Getz has been blessed with 3 sons, 3 daughters, 17 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren. She always greatly enjoyed cross-stitching, displayed great expertise in crocheting, and would take part in a polka dance at any opportunity that she had. Mrs. Getz was always a devout member of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that Aurelia Getz is still a healthy and lively person, and that her zestful spirit is a blessing to everyone at the Glenn View Manor Nursing Home in Niles, OH, her residence since July 1984.

Aurelia, you have all of my blessings and best wishes, and I am certain that George looked down with great happiness as you celebrated your 100th birthday. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the residents of the 17th Congressional District in saluting the warm personality and very noble character of Aurelia Getz on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

BUT NOT LESOTHO

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, South Africa is a problem that occupies our minds. Whatever the position one takes on it, one finds that it is a very disturbing issue. South Africa is not an island existing by itself. It has needs that must be furnished by outside nations. In order to ensure that most of these needs are met, sometimes the South African Government resorts to means that can only be condemned as undemocratic.

Recently, a victim of South Africa's unfair policies has spoken out in a New York Times editorial. King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho expressed his wish for his country to be free of South Africa's influence. Lesotho is a tiny Nation surrounded by South Africa, it depends on South Africa's economy; and as King Moshoeshoe has pointed out, South Africa controls Lesotho's transportation system. Particularly strategic air transportation.

The most crucial message of the article expresses Lesotho's wish to be independent of South Africa. It is not immune to apartheid; on the contrary Lesotho is very much affected by geographic and economic reasons.

Mr. Speaker I sincerely hope that when you read the article you will realize that sanctions against South Africa will ultimately aid nations such as Lesotho. South Africa uses its scare tactics on other small helpless nations in order to utilize their natural resources.

With sanctions we are alleviating more than one problem. Let us all make a conscious, cohesive motion to make sanctions against South Africa effective.

BUT NOT LESOTHO

By King Moshoeshoe II

MASERU, LESOTHO—With the renewed state of emergency in South Africa and with Pretoria's ban earlier this year of 17 anti-apartheid organizations, the United States Congress has revived discussion of imposing sanctions against South Africa. Many African's faith in the United States had been restored after earlier sanctions were passed over President Reagan's veto in 1986, and the new proposals are even tougher.

If Congress chooses to pass the latest measures, they should be accompanied by relief for the people, such as those in neighboring Lesotho, who are not intended targets but who would nonetheless be adversely affected.

Lesotho, a small nation surrounded by South Africa, recognizes the international community's right to take whatever steps are necessary to dismantle apartheid. We are willing to endure sacrifices to help achieve that goal, but the international community could ease our economic hardships by providing moral and financial aid.

Opponents of sanctions often raise the issue of the adverse impact that sanctions would have on the black populations inside South Africa and in the neighboring states. Lesotho has been especially vulnerable, because for historical and geographical reasons it is closely tied to South Africa's economy and its transportation network. Not only does it suffer from the ripple effect of any external pressure placed on South

Africa, but it is also the victim of South Africa's acts of political blackmail, disinvestment and destabilization.

In considering the impact of sanctions against South Africa, we have to ask those who oppose such measures in the name of hurting black populations in and near South Africa: "Where were you while South Africa was imposing a blockade around Lesotho?" Having heard little protest from these people over threats to our survival, we do not find their new concern for our interests persuasive.

As foreign countries impose further sanctions against South Africa, they should also help us counter the effects that will come directly or, as the South African Government carries out its threatened reprisals, indirectly.

Even now, South Africa denies overflight rights to nonscheduled flights to Lesotho from neighboring countries unless the pilots agree to land first in South Africa. We are as vulnerable as Berlin was in 1948, but so far the West has not shown it has the political will to rescue us with a comparable airlift should the need arise.

We are trying to make progress toward economic self-reliance. Geography has not blessed us with the mineral wealth of our neighbor, through some 45 percent of our male labor force works there, largely as miners. But we do have abundant water.

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project, endorsed and supported by the World Bank, the European Economic Community and other industrialized countries, can when completed yield hydropower that we need for irrigation and industrial growth. The sale of water to South Africa would also bring revenue, enabling us to fund development projects that would provide jobs at home and train our people to fully utilize their energies and talents for their own and their country's benefit.

As a water exporter, Lesotho would for the first time have a stronger hand economically with South Africa, thereby creating a cost to Pretoria for its destabilization efforts in Lesotho. Thus, it is vitally important to us to secure external financing for this Lesotho project, especially from the United States, to reduce as much as possible the need to go to South African money markets.

The international community should continue to press for change in South Africa's racial policies, deploying sanctions or other peaceful measures. But its members must not fail to build into such actions consideration for the special needs of South Africa's neighbors, willing as we are to sacrifice, but not to die as nations, in order to help bring an end to apartheid.

THE RESULTS OF THE 1988 ANNUAL CONSTITUENT QUESTIONNAIRE FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, today I released the results of my annual first district constituent questionnaire. Each year I present my constituents with a variety of questions on some of the issues facing us here in the Con-

gress. I'd like to share with my colleagues the results of this year's survey.

Perhaps the most interesting response was that 77 percent of those surveyed disapprove of the current Acid Rain Control Program. The Clean Coal Technology Program is expensive, ineffective, and hauntingly reminiscent of the mistakes we made with the Synfuels Corporation. As this survey points out, the failures of the Clean Coal Program are no secret and I hope we can enact tough acid rain legislation in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the tabulations from my survey are based on a sampling of 500 completed questionnaires and the margin of error is approximately plus or minus 5 percent. The results reflect the opinions of those responding and are not necessarily representative of all 524,300 residents of the First District.

The results of the survey are the following:

RESULTS OF THE 1988 CONSTITUENT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. As one of the Congressional leaders who participated in the Budget Summit negotiations with the Administration, I reviewed a number of strategies to reduce the federal deficit. Would you support any of the following measures?

A. Across-the-board cuts in all federal spending: Yes 32%, No 68%.

B. Freeze all federal spending: Yes 24.2%, No 75.8%.

C. Reduce military spending: Yes 54.4%, No 45.6%.

D. Reduce spending on social services: Yes 19.2%, No 80.8%.

E. Implement a national sales tax: Yes 17%, No 83%.

F. Increase the gasoline tax at the pump (every one cent per gallon increase in gas tax raises \$1 billion for the federal government): Yes 53.8%, No 46.2%.

G. Adopt a balanced budget amendment: Yes 53%, No 47%.

H. Line item veto power for the President: Yes 41%, No 59%.

2. Many people feel that "privatization" is a good way to reduce the budget deficit and improve service. Do you favor privatization for the following government sponsored enterprises:

A. Public Housing: Yes 38%, No 62%.

B. Air traffic control: Yes 26.6%, No 73.4%.

C. Prison Management: Yes 31.2%, No 68.8%.

D. The Postal Service: Yes 45.6%, No 54.4%.

3. As progress is made in reducing nuclear weapons through negotiating and ratifying arms control treaties such as START and INF, should we in the United States increase spending on conventional weapons? Yes 35.3%, No 64.7%.

4. The rising cost and limited availability of liability insurance have prompted an insurance crisis in this country. Currently the insurance industry is regulated by the states. Would you support federal government involvement in any of the following manners?

A. A cap on liability awards: Yes 66.8%, No 33.2%.

B. Repeal of the McCarron-Ferguson Act of 1949 which exempts the insurance industry from federal anti-trust laws and financial disclosure requirements: Yes 74.8%, No 25.2%.

C. Creation of tax deductible self-insurance through risk pooling: Yes 41.4%, No 58.6%.

5. Do you think the federal government is doing enough to combat the crisis of AIDS? Yes 41.6%, No 58.4%.

If your answer to question 5 is no, which, if any, of the following federal initiatives should receive the largest portion of increased Congressional funding?

A. Improved nationwide education and prevention programs: Yes 39.4%, No 60.6%.

B. Increased federally funded AIDS research: Yes 40.6%, No 59.4%.

C. Improved counseling and health care for AIDS victims and their families: Yes 28.6%, No 71.4%.

6. Like acid rain, ozone is a devastating environmental threat to human health, to our forests and vegetation, and to our material resources. Do you favor any of the following control measures?

A. Increased restrictions on industrial sources of pollution which could result in hardship to business, including those in Western Massachusetts: Yes 77.6%, No 22.4%.

B. Increased requirements for pollution control equipment on new cars, trucks, and motorcycles which would eventually increase the costs of those products: Yes 61.8%, No 38.2%.

C. Require the installation of vapor recovery devices at existing gas pumps at an average cost of approximately \$20,000 per station: Yes 33.6%, No 66.4%.

D. No action at this time because control options are too costly: Yes 10.8%, No 89.2%.

7. Instead of direct controls on acid rain, the Administration has requested \$2.5 billion in federal funds to match private industry resources for a research program designed to develop new clean coal burning technologies. Do you consider this an adequate acid rain control program? Yes 22.9%, No 77.1%.

8. Last year Congress provided \$21.1 billion in funding for education programs, \$704 million more than the previous year. Which, if any, of the following recommendations would you make for this year?

A. Maintain those funding levels with modest increases in priority areas: Yes 61.4%, No 38.6%.

B. Provide significant expansions in funding levels: Yes 19.8%, No 80.2%.

C. Reduce expenditures for education in order to help the budget deficit: Yes 17.8%, No 82.2%.

9. The 100th Congress is considering several proposals that would provide tax incentives for individuals who want to save for education expenses. Are you in favor of such a provision? Yes 83.2%, No 16.8%.

If yes, which of the following incentives is the best approach?

A. Tax deductions for contributions to education savings accounts: Yes 31.2%, No 68.8%.

B. Tax credits for contributions to education savings accounts: Yes 24.6%, No 75.4%.

C. Exempt from taxation all interest earned on tax free education savings accounts: Yes 45.4%, No 54.6%.

10. The federal minimum wage rate of \$3.35/hr. has not been increased since 1981. Meanwhile, the cost of living has increased by about 30%. The 100th Congress will likely consider legislation to gradually increase the minimum wage. Which, if any, of the following proposals would you support?

A. Increase the minimum wage to \$4.65/hr.: Yes 64%, No 36%.

B. Index the minimum wage to a level equal to half of the average hourly wage for private, non-supervisory workers: Yes 63.2%, No 36.8%.

C. Maintain the minimum wage at the current level: Yes 6.8%, No 34.2%.

D. Repeal the minimum wage: Yes 8.6%, No 91.4%.

11. As more and more women enter the workforce, there is an increasing need for businesses to respond to the changes their participation brings. Congress is proposing that businesses allow a minimum amount of unpaid parental leave. Which, if any, of the following proposals do you favor?

A. Require businesses to allow up to 10 weeks of unpaid leave over a two year period for parents to care for newborn or newly adopted children: Yes 64%, No 36%.

B. Provide unpaid leave for parents to care for seriously sick children: Yes 63.2%, No 36.8%.

C. Ensure that parents may return to their same jobs after taking the unpaid leave: Yes 65.8%, No 34.2%.

D. Allow businesses to cut off health benefits for those who take unpaid leave: Yes 8.6%, No 91.4%.

12. On January 2, 1988, Canada and the United States signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) which will significantly reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers, greatly increasing the flow of trade across our common border. Before it becomes law, the FTA must be approved by both the House and Senate. Do you support this move to open up trade with Canada? Yes 96.1%, No 3.9%.

13. Should the U.S. seek free trade agreements with other nations? Yes 79.3%, No 20.7%.

With Mexico? Yes 73.8%, No 24.7%.

With Japan? Yes 59.2%, No 40.8%.

14. President Arias of Costa Rica has brought new hope for peace and democracy in Central America through his peace plan. The United States has ended military assistance for the Nicaraguan contras in keeping with the peace process. Should the United States provide humanitarian assistance to the contras as part of the solution? Yes 53%, No 47%.

15. In 1971 and 1974, Congress passed legislation to restructure the laws governing the financing of congressional campaigns. Many of the changes were made with regard to donation limitations and the participation of Political Action Committees (PACs). With the cost of congressional campaigns on the rise and the rapid growth in the number of PACs, various proposals have been put forth to change the system. Which of the following do you favor?

A. Increasing the limit on individual campaign contribution above the current \$1000 per candidate per election: Yes 14.4%, No 85.6%.

B. Lowering the allowable contribution from any one PAC below the current \$5000 per candidate per election: Yes 32.2%, No 67.8%.

C. Placing an overall limit on the amount of funding that a candidate can receive from PACs in a campaign: Yes 56.4%, No 43.6%.

D. Placing overall spending limits on Congressional campaigns: Yes 74%, No 26%.

E. Public financing of congressional campaigns: Yes 14.2%, No 85.8%.

F. Maintain the current laws governing campaign finance: Yes 11%, No 89%.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WASTE EXPORT PROHIBITION ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most serious problems of technology in the 20th century is the generation of wastes and substances that can spoil our waterways, taint our crops with deadly substances, cause cancers, birth defects, occupational diseases, and environmental contamination. \$100 billion pounds of toxic waste are generated each year, 90 percent of which are disposed of unsafely according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The tragedies of Love Canal and Times Beach, brought home to America how devastating the toxic contamination of a community can be. The absence of implemented methods to deal safely with wastes, and to reduce the amount generated, has created great controversy about how and where these wastes will be disposed. Too often in this country, poor and minority communities have been the designated areas.

Recently, the international spotlight has focused on another aspect of this problem which carries particularly dire environmental, health, and foreign policy implications: The dumping of our toxic waste in Third World countries.

Exporting waste abroad is the export of irresponsibility, the implementation of the credo "anywhere but in my backyard." Third World countries sometimes lack a complete understanding of toxic waste, let alone the resources or regulatory structure needed to deal with these problems. In recent years, U.S. waste has been sent to Haiti, Guinea, and Zimbabwe, while major dumpsites have been planned for Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Panama, the Congo, Guatemala, Sierra Leone, and the Bahamas among others.

Acceptance of waste by debt-ridden countries is tempting where waste deals can attract much needed currency. Toxic substances are often misrepresented as brick making material, road fill, or fertilizer. And corrupt officials are payoff targets for exporters seeking cheap and easy outlets for their toxic wastes.

In addition to the dire environmental and health problems associated with improper handling of wastes, we can only cause resentment toward the United States as long as we continue to use the Third World as our garbage dump. This practice is a recipe for foreign policy disaster.

Even in the United States, where we have established strong standards to ensure safe handling of wastes, we have too often been faced with disaster where wastes have caused illnesses and premature death, and communities have become ghost towns. It is only a matter of time before our exports become overseas Love Canals.

A ban on waste exports is the only way to ensure that our waste does not enter the precious drinking water of drought stricken countries, that children do not play on barrels of

cancerous and lethal hazardous waste, and that we do not give birth to a new generation of problems in the Third World.

The Waste Export Prohibition Act of 1988 would ban all exports of solid waste, incinerator ash, and toxic waste, except where bilateral treaties are now in place to govern the practice. Such treaties exist with Canada and Mexico. The bill would also set criminal penalties for those who illegally ship wastes.

Mr. Speaker, the answer to our problems of toxic waste is not dumping our wastes in the Third World. Rather it is the implementation of careful controls for disposal here, the creation of waste reduction technologies that save not only the environment but money as well, and the enforcement of criminal laws banning irresponsible waste disposal.

ELECTORAL PROCESS MANIPULATED BY FOREIGN INTERESTS?

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, is the American electoral process being manipulated by agents of foreign espionage organizations? According to Maj. Florentino Aspillaga Lombard, a recent defector from the Communist Cuban intelligence agency, the startling answer is "Yes!"

As early as 1980, says Major Aspillaga, Cuban dictator Fidel Castro was already hard at work planting propaganda that would discredit then candidate for President, Ronald Reagan. He goes on to tell the Washington Times newspaper in a March 1988 interview that Castro is now working to undermine the Presidential candidacy of Vice President GEORGE BUSH through, among other things, a network of American disinformation agents "in the political field."

Mr. Speaker, we here in Congress should ensure that this defector has an opportunity to relate these disturbing allegations directly to the members of the Intelligence Committees of the House and Senate. I call on our colleagues who serve on these committees to look into this matter as quickly as possible in this Presidential election year. Every possible action should be undertaken to investigate these charges and identify any such Communist Cuban disinformation agents and their attempts to manipulate the American voter.

SANCTIONS—AGAINST THOSE WHO USE DRUGS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the drug problem in our country is reaching emergency propor-

tions. House Republicans introduced the Comprehensive Anti-Drug Act of 1988 (H.R. 4842) last month to attack this serious problem. Congressman BILL MCCOLLUM, chairman of the Republican Anti-Drug Task Force, has written a very informative article explaining this bill and its strategies for combating the drug problem. At this point I would like to insert in the RECORD, "Sanctions—Against Those Who Use Drugs," by Congressman BILL MCCOLLUM, which appeared in the Washington Post on June 30, 1988.

[From the Washington Post, June 30, 1988]

SANCTIONS—AGAINST THOSE WHO USE DRUGS

(By Bill McCollum)

Introduced by Republicans in the House earlier this month. The Comprehensive Anti-Drug Act of 1988 (H.R. 4842) focuses intensely on four key strategies for attacking the drug problem: 1) inhibiting foreign production; 2) interdicting drug shipments across U.S. borders; 3) stopping trafficking through domestic law enforcement; and 4) reducing demand for drugs in the United States. In attacking demand for drugs, the bill makes its most significant new contribution to the war on drugs: the principle of user accountability—that is, holding drug users responsible for their actions by applying meaningful sanctions against them.

It's a simple enough equation; demand goes down when the price goes up. In a system of user accountability, if you choose drugs, you're going to pay a price—and it's going to be a higher price than most are willing to pay.

It has become painfully obvious that education and rehabilitation programs—for all of their laudable effectiveness—are not alone sufficient to stop demand for illegal drugs in this country. Departing significantly from traditional congressional antidrug policy, H.R. 4842 recognizes a substantial group of drug users and would-be users that Congress, in the past, has largely ignored: those people for whom education and the availability of drug rehabilitation do not deter drug use, and never will.

There must be a meaningful deterrent in law that gets the attention of these users and would-be users if we are ever going to cripple demand and win the war on drugs.

Currently, simple possession of any amount of a controlled substance constitutes a federal crime, with criminal fines and a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 days in jail for a second conviction. Some, but not all, states have laws making simple drug possession a crime. Limited resources, however, and lack of public resolve to prosecute possession have led law enforcement officers and prosecutors to abandon enforcement of these laws.

It's time, now, that we took these laws off the shelf and used them; we must also, however, recognize their shortcomings in the current drug crisis. The criminal fines and jail-time punishments under these laws are sometimes inappropriate and often impractical, especially given current problems with prison overcrowding.

An effective user accountability program requires the development of innovative and meaningful sanctions that are realistic and that evoke real fear in the mind of a potential user. The threat and stigma of the sanctions should, over time, put illegal drug use outside mainstream society, driving a wedge between law-abiding citizens and drug users and debunking the "hip" and "insider" images drug users and dealers work so hard

to foster. Also, the sanctions must not add substantial burdens to an already overwhelmed judicial system.

One such provision in the Republican bill calls for a federal mandatory minimum civil fine that would be proportional to the drug user's income or personal assets for a conviction of simple possession of any amount of a controlled substance. This proposed income-related fine would hit a Wall Street whiz kid with a spoon up his nose just as hard as it would an inner-city youth on crack. The proceeds from these fines would go to education, rehabilitation and local law enforcement grants.

Another proposal—and one destined to achieve more notoriety among adolescent drug users than most other sanctions—provides compelling incentives for states to pass laws making simple drug possession a crime (if they don't already have such laws) and requiring automatic suspension of a drug user's driver's license for at least six months upon a first conviction of any possession offense.

A third provision in the user accountability section of H.R. 4842 suspends eligibility for certain federal programs—like student loans and grants, FHA loans, subsidized housing, academic and artistic fellowships, pilots' and truckers' licenses and many others—triggered by a second state or federal conviction of drug possession or a first trafficking conviction.

The only programs for which drug users would not lose their eligibility would be retirement, disability, welfare and health benefit programs.

Of course, we can never completely eliminate jail as an option for people who refuse to alter their behavior even in the face of enormous personal sacrifices. The trick is to narrow the field of jail-time candidates to a manageable level. Mandatory rehabilitation programs must also remain an important option.

The sanctions proposed in this legislative package, far from encouraging "body counts" and arrest quotas, focus instead on creating deterrents for the general public and for individuals who, convicted once, will understand how much they would have at stake next time.

H.R. 4842 further fosters user accountability by adopting a concept already considered by the House: the drug-free work place. Any employer applying for a federal license, grant, contract, loan or subsidy would have to certify that his company had taken specific steps toward making the work place free of drugs. As a result, not only would drug users answer to the courts and the government, they would answer to their employer as well.

As the war on drugs escalates, requiring greater and greater commitments of resources and taking more and more tolls on life and the standard of living in the United States, one truth shines clearly through the haze of fear, dependency and violence: winning the war on drugs will ultimately mean stopping drug use in the United States. And, therefore, for all of the interdiction, eradication and law enforcement we can bring to bear, we will not win the war on drugs until we make current and potential drug users so scared—if not of the drug, then of the legal sanctions—that they won't take the risk.

DROUGHT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1988

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, today Hon. EDWARD R. MADIGAN and I are introducing H.R. 5015, the Drought Assistance Act of 1988. This bipartisan legislation is cosponsored by all of our colleagues, Democrat and Republican, who serve on the House Agriculture Committee, and many other Members of Congress.

There is no longer any doubt about the seriousness of the drought of 1988. Although scattered showers are falling over some parts of the country this week, weather forecasters and farmers tell us the rainfall will not break the drought. It does give some farmers some hope. But for many farmers it has been too little, too late.

Mr. Speaker, we need to ensure that the Federal Government responds in a rational and compassionate way to the disaster that has spread across rural America. We are now in the midst of the worst drought to strike this country since the Dust Bowl years of the 1930's. As of last week, there were more than 1,880 counties in 37 States that have been declared eligible for some form of Federal disaster assistance due to the drought.

Throughout the Nation's Farm Belt, the drought of 1988 has burned up crops and dried up pastures. This has meant reduced crop production and lost income for crop farmers, and escalating feed costs and in many cases forced herd liquidation in the livestock sector.

Ironically, Mother Nature has thrown a monkey wrench into an economic recovery that was just beginning to take hold in agriculture under the auspices of the omnibus farm bill we passed in 1985.

Fortunately for American agriculture, the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government have responded in a positive way to the drought.

Since March, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been closely monitoring the drought's spread across the country and systematically opening up current disaster programs to farmers and ranchers. For nearly 3 months now, I have had the House Agriculture Committee and its staff following the drought problem. In mid-June, as the impact of the drought became more apparent, the House and Senate Agriculture Committees formed a special bipartisan, bicameral task force to assess the drought's impact and determine the need for and scope of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it is now time for the Federal Government to mobilize its resources and lend a helping hand to our Nation's family farmers and ranchers.

The Drought Assistance Act of 1988 has three primary goals. One, it seeks to protect farm income in as efficient and equitable a manner as possible. Two, it seeks to protect the economic health of rural communities affected by the drought. Three, it will help assure a continued adequate supply of food for American consumers.

Mr. Speaker, our colleagues on the Senate Agriculture Committee have joined us today in introducing identical legislation in the other body. The bipartisan, bicameral Drought Assistance Act of 1988 will help American agriculture get itself back on its feet. I urge my colleagues to join me in helping drought-stricken family farmers and ranchers have the opportunity to stay in business.

A summary of the Drought Assistance Act of 1988 follows:

DROUGHT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1988—SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

ASSISTANCE TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

Establishes a new program, effective 15 days after enactment, to replace current EFP/EFAP livestock assistance programs and authorize other forms of livestock assistance (e.g., feed donations, transportation assistance);

Extends producer eligibility to (1) those with a substantial loss of feed production and (2) producers who do not grow their own feed—for protection of foundation herds (subject to under hardship rule of section 407) and other assistance subject to discretion of the Secretary;

Eligible livestock include cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry (including egg producers), horses and mules (used for food or food production), fish for food, and other animals designated by the Secretary, that are part of a foundation herd or offspring or are purchased as a part of normal operations;

ASSISTANCE TO CROP PRODUCERS

Would provide disaster payments to any producer of annual commercial crops who lose 35 percent of their 1988 crop due to the drought;

Reduce yield and prevented planting disaster payments provided to wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice program participants at a rate of 65 percent of the 1988 target price or 65 percent of the county loan rate for non-participants who raise program crops;

For peanuts, sugar beets, sugarcane, and tobacco producers, payments at a rate of 65 percent of the 1988 price support level;

For soybeans and other nonprogram crops, payments at a rate of 65 percent of the average producer market price of the last 5 years;

Crop insurance participants would receive their insurance benefits and disaster payments up to an amount that does not exceed income that would result from normal crop yields;

The program would be operated through CCC, without outlays subject to normal appropriations.

PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

For livestock producers, federal assistance could not exceed \$50,000 in benefits;

Combined benefits to each person (including livestock assistance) could not exceed \$100,000.

ADVANCED DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

Producers will not be required to repay advance deficiency payments on any unit of production that failed or was prevented from planting due to the drought, unless that unit of production received a disaster payment.

FMHA LOANS

The Secretary is directed to take steps to assist businesses affected by the drought by making operating loans available for 1989 production;

The Secretary is encouraged to aid producers affected by drought by exercising forbearance on the collection of loan proceeds, restructuring credit, and encouraging commercial lenders in FmHA to exercise forbearance before declaring loans in default.

DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT

The Secretary is directed to forego the 50 cents per hundredweight price support cut to occur on 1/1/89.

COMMODITY STOCK ADJUSTMENT

Producers are permitted to plant soybeans and sunflowers on not less than 10 percent nor more than 35 percent of their wheat, feed grain, upland cotton, or rice program acreage in 1989 and 1990;

Producers are permitted to designate any portion of the farm acreage base as oats base in 1989 and 1990 if the feed grain acreage reduction program requirement is less than 12.5 percent of the crop acreage base;

For the 1988 marketing year, once the release price for Farmer-owned reserve loans is reached, producers could repay loans without penalty regardless of market price.

CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT

Encourages conservation and wildlife enhancement practices on CRP lands by refunding the 25 percent of a producer's rental payments withheld on lands hayed if the producer shares (50/50) the cost of carrying out such practices.

WATER RELATED PROJECTS

The Secretary is authorized to make grants and provide other assistance to combat water shortages.

RURAL BUSINESS

Directs the Secretary, to the maximum extent possible, to assist business adversely affected by drought through the Business and Industry loan program.

Directs the Secretary to conduct a survey of agribusinesses affected by the drought.

THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1988

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would simplify the current regulation of public utility holding companies and permit limited diversification by these companies. My bill would accomplish this by amending the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 to allow registered public utility holding companies the opportunity to invest up to 15 percent of their assets in diversified nonutility activities and businesses, without going through the cumbersome and time-consuming Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] approval process. Any proposed utility acquisition would remain subject to SEC approval.

Mr. Speaker, although there are several hundred public utility companies in this country, today only 12 active holding companies are registered public utility holding companies under the terms of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. These companies are subject to rigorous prior SEC approval of their

securities transactions and many other business activities.

Registered public utility holding companies also are prohibited from engaging in businesses unless such businesses are "reasonably incidental, or economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of such integrated public utility system."

In implementing this provision, the SEC has adopted a functional relationship test to use as a touchstone for evaluating investments by registered holding companies. Moreover, even if the SEC determines that an investment is functionally related to the utilities business, this determination often takes months, or even years.

In our fast-changing world, business opportunities seldom wait that long. The bureaucratic approval process the SEC must go through thus serves to discourage otherwise sound investments which might be advantageous not only to the businesses involved, but also to the economy in general, and investors and consumers as well.

The Holding Company Act was adopted to address substantial financial abuses which occurred in holding companies during the early part of this century. When Congress enacted the Holding Company Act, the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 were too new to determine their effectiveness.

Financial disclosure and investor protection were concepts then in their infancy. Federal and State regulation of public utilities was largely ineffective. As a consequence, public utility holding companies escaped rigorous Federal and State oversight.

Today, this is no longer the case. Public utilities are perhaps the most pervasively regulated businesses in the country. Financial disclosure requirements administered by the SEC, along with Federal and State economic regulation of electric and gas utilities, are extremely effective and diminish the opportunity for abuse. The antiquated Holding Company Act, however, still limits the operation of holding companies to businesses that are functionally related to the operation of such integrated public utility holding companies.

Thus, registered holding companies are precluded from diversifying assets out of their core utility businesses even if diversification would benefit shareholders and ratepayers by spreading risk or increasing nonutility business opportunities for profit.

First, my bill would allow registered holding companies to undertake limited diversification by permitting investment of up to 15 percent of their total consolidated assets in a nonutility business that does not meet the historic functional relationship test.

Second, this proposal would also allow non-utility subsidiaries, which are not themselves registered holding companies, to issue SEC-approved securities without Commission approval under the additional terms of the Holding Company Act.

Third, this measure would allow a registered utility holding company to acquire securities or interests in other nonutility businesses up to the 15-percent limit without Commission approval.

The effect of these modest changes would be to allow registered holding companies an

opportunity to make small, nonutility investments without prior SEC approval under the Holding Company Act. All other securities laws, as well as Federal and State regulations, would continue to be applicable as would other major provisions of the Holding Company Act.

There is no question that the technical resources and management skill which exist in many utility operations can be applied to other businesses to diversify risk and to benefit both ratepayers and stockholders. Unfortunately, the existing Public Utility Holding Company Act effectively stifles innovative management's ability to use all tools at its disposal.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to bring the outdated Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 into the 1980's. My bill takes a modest step toward that end. I invite my colleagues to join me in support of this measure by adding their names as cosponsors.

H.R. 5017

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Public Utility Holding Company Modernization Act of 1988".

SEC. 2. EXEMPTION FOR FINANCING SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

Section 6(b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (15 U.S.C. 79f(b)) is amended by striking out the third sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following new sentence: "The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to the issue and sale of any security by a subsidiary company which is not a holding company or a public utility company if such issue and sale are solely for the purpose of financing the business of such subsidiary company. The Commission by rules and regulations or order, subject to such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers, shall exempt from the provisions of subsection (a) the issue or sale of any security by any subsidiary company of a registered holding company, if the issue and sale of such security are solely for the purpose of financing the business of such subsidiary company and have been expressly authorized by the State commission of the State in which such subsidiary company is organized and doing business."

SEC. 3. SAFE HARBOR RULE.

Section 9(c) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (15 U.S.C. 79i(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting "; or"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) securities or any investment interest in any business (other than the business of a public utility company as such) the purchase price of which, when aggregated with the book value of all other acquisitions of the holding company system which have not received specific Commission approval pursuant to sections 9(a)(1) and 10 of the Act and applicable rules thereunder, constitute 15 per centum or less of the consolidated assets of the holding company system."

SEC. 4. ACQUISITION OR RETENTION OF BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Section 11(b)(1) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (15 U.S.C.

79k(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The Commission shall permit a reasonably incidental, or as economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of one or more integrated public utility systems, the acquisition or retention in a holding company system of interests in one or more other businesses (other than the business of a public utility company as such) the book value of which in the aggregate constitute up to and including 15 per centum (or such greater percentage as the Commission authorizes) of the total consolidated assets of the holding company system and may permit the acquisition or retention of such additional interests in any business or businesses (other than the business of a public utility company as such) which the Commission shall find consistent with the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers."

SACRED COW LOBBY—TERRORIZING THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, during debate on the interior appropriations bill, I pointed out the absurdity of American taxpayers subsidizing the 2 percent of the American livestock industry which grazes its livestock on Federal rangelands. Currently, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management charge \$1.54 per animal unit month—a.u.m.—for land which has been appraised at between \$4.05 to \$8.55 per a.u.m.

Not only is \$1.54 per a.u.m. below the value of the land, it doesn't even cover the costs of the program! But, despite a drain on the Treasury of more than \$30 million a year, the House of Representatives has been systematically prevented from voting to eliminate this subsidy.

Now, the General Accounting Office has issued a disturbing report regarding riparian areas on these very rangelands. (Riparian areas are narrow bands of green vegetation along the banks of rivers and streams and around other water sources which serve important ecological functions: purifying water; enhancing water tables; and providing food, water, shade and cover for fish and wildlife and recreational opportunities.)

The GAO report contains information about how the Federal agencies often allow themselves to be managed by the \$1.54 ranchers rather than managing the land as they should. GAO looked at BLM-Forest Service riparian improvement projects and found that these areas can be dramatically improved, primarily by improving livestock management. But, GAO found serious impediments to successful riparian projects, primarily: first substantial reductions over the past 8 years of skilled staff necessary to implement riparian improvements; and second, a belief among field staff responsible for riparian improvement work, primarily in BLM, that their work will not be supported if it is opposed by the ranchers who use the public rangelands.

GAO gave examples of why agency staff feel this way:

An area manager confronted a rancher he found cutting trees without authorization in a riparian area on BLM land and demanded that the rancher halt the cutting. Soon after, the area manager was told by his district manager that word of the incident had gotten to him as a result of the rancher's political connections. *The area manager was told to apologize to the permittee and deliver the wood to his ranch.* (emphasis supplied)."

An area manager documented numerous instances of riparian area trespass and fence-cutting by a permittee. The area manager said that when he asked the district manager to act on the matter, the district manager stated that he "would not be a martyr for riparian."

A biologist . . . has tried on many occasions to implement riparian management programs, especially by enforcing penalties for cattle trespass in riparian areas . . . he has been "advised" by his area and district managers that *they would not support his recommendations for trespass penalties or specific riparian improvements if they involved a conflict with permittee interest . . . they fear the political power wielded by certain permittees.* (emphasis added).

There are other examples.

The first problem—declining staff—could be addressed if we increased the fees. In addition, I propose in H.R. 2621 a change in the distribution of fees which would also help.

The second problem is a much more serious attitude problem: it is a little like telling a highway patrolman to stop a driver for drunk driving, but not ticket or arrest the driver if he or she objects. In other words, not only are we subsidizing these ranchers to the tune of more than \$30 million a year, in some cases, we are letting them do whatever they want to on the public's land. The ultimate result will be declining trout populations; depleted vegetation; unstable stream banks; loss of nesting areas for endangered birds; and loss of habitat for deer and elk.

It's bad enough, in these times of budget deficits and budget slashing, that we don't charge fair market value for the use of the public's land. But, it's outrageous that the administration fosters this behavior of pandering to the destructive activities of the \$1.54 ranchers.

The GAO report is entitled: "Public Rangelands: Some Riparian Areas Restored but Widespread Improvement Will be Slow."

CESSE SALUTED

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an important meeting taking place this week in the district I represent on the east side of Manhattan. The Council of Engineering and Scientific Society Executives [CESSE] is holding its 1988 annual meeting, which will provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information among the decisionmakers and key staff members of

leading scientific and engineering societies. The CESSE meeting commences this afternoon, in fact, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and continues through Friday, July 15.

The host group, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, headed by Mr. Eric Herz, is also located in my district on East 47th Street, and I think CESSE chose both host group and city most wisely. As a world center for technological development, New York is an ideal site for the meeting. The program will consist of a series of seminars and workshops involving the discussion of the impact of changing conditions, laws, and trends, with emphasis on the latest techniques of association management.

I know, therefore, that my colleagues gladly join me in saluting this outstanding organization of dedicated and respected scientific-engineering professionals, who have over the years through their humanitarian efforts made many valuable contributions to improving the quality of life in our society. I trust the conference will prove most productive, and wish CESSE members a very enjoyable stay in New York.

HELP FOR WAR-INJURED EL SALVADORAN CHILDREN

HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, landmines have injured approximately 650 Salvadoran civilians, more than a quarter of whom are children. Through the coordinated effort of Project Hope, a non-profit health organization, and members of the north Missouri medical community, I am pleased that together we have been able to help at least some of these youngsters obtain the medical attention they need.

Working with Project Hope, it has been my pleasure to bring eight children, severely injured by landmine explosions in war-torn El Salvador, to north Missouri this past fall for medical treatment unavailable in their own country. In addition the outstanding medical care provided by Heartland Hospital West, Baptist Medical Center, and Children's Mercy Hospital, the people of St. Joseph and Kansas City opened their hearts and homes to these young victims of war.

Because guerrilla warfare recognizes no boundaries between a battlefield and a child's play field, five of these youngsters needed artificial legs to walk, two needed artificial arms and another required surgery to correct a severely deformed knee.

The landmines that severely maimed these youngsters were planted in areas frequented by children and other civilians. Eight-year-old Jose Rivera lost his leg after he stepped on a mine while going to take a bath in the river; 12-year-old Alba Segovia lost her leg when she stepped on a landmine while looking for firewood near her home.

While in the United States for treatment, these youngsters and their parents escaped the sounds of gunfire and the terrors of war. Jose Lovo and Santos Rivas and their parents

had a traditional Thanksgiving dinner at the St. Joseph home of Mr. E.C. Barbosa who, along with Mrs. Mercedes Talbot, served as an interpreter and provided companionship to the Salvadorans. In Kansas City, the boys at Baptist Medical Center celebrated Thanksgiving at the Guadalupe Center.

At Christmas, the children enjoyed the sparkling lights of the Country Club Plaza and their first Christmas stockings (hand-crafted by one area resident), filled with toy cars and stuffed animals. Ponak's Mexican restaurant offered them Christmas dinner along with members of the Sacred Heart Church Rectory.

During the Salvadorans' stay, no day passed without a school, community or church group either visiting the children in the hospital, welcoming them into their homes for dinner or taking them on outings to places like the zoo or Pony Express statue.

While it is impossible to name all the individuals in Kansas City and St. Joseph who extended generous support and warmth to our friends from El Salvador, I do want to mention several of those special people.

The outstanding staff at the Goppert Family Care Center at Baptist Medical Center in Kansas City: Mr. Dan H. Anderson, president; Mr. Dennis McClatchey, senior vice president for operations; Mr. Rick Klein, vice president for patient care; Ms. Becky Schaid, director of public affairs; Mr. Robert Coe, media and public affairs director; Dr. Larry Rues, Dr. W. Jack Stelmach, Dr. Herb McCowan, Dr. Greg Bell, Dr. Lillian Nazario, Dr. Wendy Meyr, Dr. John Saxer, Dr. James Zarr, Dr. Michael Driks, Dr. David Tillema, Dr. Jerry Dougan, Dr. Jeffrey Brick, Dr. Max Smith, Dr. Bruce Silverberg, and Dr. Gino Tuteria. The children also received special attention from the fourth floor nursing staff at Baptist: Eleanor Ellis, Joan Flack, Liz Lyons, Frankie Wright, Barbara Cone, Ann Foley, Jane Withers, Janet Blim, and Paula Jane Henney and Margie Cantrell.

Several members of the hospital support staff helped ease the children's stay by offering such important services as translating and interpreting, meal planning, and physical therapy: Ed West of the Marriott Corp., Ted Brockman, Emmy Williams, Angela Leon, Carmalina Luna, Pedro Heng, Gail Goede, Rob Coe, Becky Schaid, Terri Self, Denise Hogan, Donna Burchfield, Sara Edling, Tom Young, and Jacqueline Phillips. Care Van and Care Unit provided transportation.

There were also several members of the Baptist maintenance staff and the Association of Independent Hospitals Biomedical Services who generously donated their time and services: Ted Brockman, Addie Hoogenraad, Bonnie Edgington, Chuck Pruitt, Roger Snowdall, Ben Harrison, Richard Dietzman, Barney Fleming, David Ehler, Jim Collier, Dave White, Scott Jeffers, Geoffrey Patterson, Blake Fisher, Bob Schmuck, Kevin Burt, and Bob Denzer.

While all these people were giving the Salvadoran children some of the best and most advanced medical care in the world inside Baptist Medical Center, other members of the Kansas City community were offering their time and energies to assist the youngsters. Charlotte and Charles Arnett, Donna Wessner, and Michelle McTernan at Inks & Images de-

signed tee shirts for the children and the congregations of Covenant Baptist Church and North Oak Christian Church donated clothing. Christie Fiscella at Upjohn Pharmacy provided prescriptions while Norman Grotz and his friends at the TWA "Old Timers" group helped pay for eyeglasses for one of the boys, eyeglasses provided at a discounted price by Gerry Optical. Certified Orthotics and Prosthetics Association and P.W. Hanicke Manufacturing, Inc., provided the artificial limbs which allowed the children to walk again.

Thanks also go to Greg Hadley, Chris Medina, Bernardo Ramarez, Father Mike Walker, Ralph Vera, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holwick, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Pell, Master Gunnery Sergeant Miller of the U.S. Marine Corps' 24th Reserve Unit, Dean Preuett of the Blue River-Kansas City Baptist Association, the Mexican American Women's National Association, and First Mexican Baptist Church.

For those children who were treated at Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City, I would like to thank Mr. Larry McAndrews, president; Dr. Thomas L. Schmidt, chief of orthopedic surgery; Dr. John F. Sarwark; Dr. Francisco Medina; Kathy Starnes, vice president for development and community relations; Mary Ball, director of public relations. Thanks also go to Leona Beth Gordy, Lynda Delap, Martha Molina, Gail Dustman, Katherine Lorfing, Dr. Robert Gardiner, Marvin Brown, and Donna Goin.

The staff at Children's Mercy could not have done the outstanding job they did without the help of those at Sacred Heart Parish: Father Michael Walker, Adolpho Barros, Ann Young, Alice Gonzalez, and Sister Josepha Bauer. The people at Guadalupe Center also provided necessary support services to the staff at Children's: Chris Medina, director of the center, Michael DeLeon, and Bernardo Ramarez. Thanks go also to Kansas City, MO., Parks and Recreation, and to Hallmark Cards, Inc.

For the children who made St. Joseph their home away from home, the staff at Heartland Hospital West will never be forgotten. Heartfelt thanks go to Dr. Nanda Kumar, Mr. Bob Ziph, Ms. Phyllis Baker, Ms. Kris Mueller. Also, Chris Kerns, director of Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; Lynn Beggs, coordinator of volunteer services at Heartland East; the Heartland East Guild, which donated \$500, the cost of a prosthesis; the Heartland West Auxiliary which donated \$500, the cost of a prosthesis; Lowell Kruse, president of Heartland Health Systems; Sharon Heinlein, administrator of Heartland West; Steve Wilson of the Ambulance Service; Fred Hauser and the YMCA for the use of a van to pick up the children and their parents at the airport; Marla Wilson and Jesse Cruz, interpreters; Marijane McCoy, secretary for the Department of Physical Medical and Rehabilitation, all the employees of the Physical and Rehabilitation Center at Heartland Hospital West, Jim Verhoff of Bryo-Co Fabrications, who assembled the prosthetic devices, and Dave Verhoff of Bryowood Orthopedics for his time spent fitting the prosthetic devices. The entire St. Joseph community opened up their hearts and sent their best wishes to these children.

Of course the children had to get to the United States before they could benefit from

the generous services provided by all those mentioned above. Thanks go to the people at TOCA International Airlines, SA., at Eastern Airlines, and to the people at the Kansas City International Airport: Walt Green, Helen Healy, Del Karmeier, Dave Napoli, Sharon Englehardt, and Byron Turkett.

There are literally hundreds of children in El Salvador who desperately need the care these children have received in the United States. By coordinating hospitals in their districts with Project Hope, Members can be instrumental in assisting children who would otherwise be unable to receive treatment. My experience with this project, introduced to me by our colleague FRANK WOLF has been very rewarding. I encourage my colleagues to get involved with this worthwhile effort.

H.R. 4064—CREATING NEW BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4064. This bill, as it was amended by the Judiciary Committee, includes my legislation—H.R. 4160—that would provide an additional bankruptcy judge for the eastern district of Texas. The bankruptcy caseload burden down there is truly a crisis which we must face this Congress.

Presently, there is only one bankruptcy judge in the eastern district, which stretches from Beaumont to Texarkana and over to Tyler. Statistics collected by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts indicate that the eastern district experienced a 41-percent increase in bankruptcy filings during fiscal year 1987. New filings in 1988 are running about 20 percent ahead of those for 1987. The eastern district's one bankruptcy judge is handling over three times the national average of chapter 11 bankruptcy cases per judge.

I note that the Judicial Conference of the United States supports my efforts to create a new bankruptcy judge for the eastern district of Texas, and I hope my colleagues will support H.R. 4064 to achieve that end.

A SALUTE TO JOSEPH E. GRIFFIN, JR.

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and pleasure to salute special agent in charge, Joseph E. Griffin, Jr., who is retiring after 31 years of service to the Cleveland Federal Bureau of Investigation. On Thursday, July 14, 1988, family and friends of Mr. Griffin will gather at the Hollenden House Hotel in Cleveland to salute this outstanding individual.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share some of Mr. Griffin's achievements with my colleagues at this time.

Mr. Griffin was born in Weston, WV, where he received his early education. He received

his bachelor of science degree from DePaul University in Chicago, IL.

In January 1963, Joseph Griffin was appointed special agent for the FBI, and following a period of training, served in the Little Rock, AR, Monterey, CA, and Buffalo, NY, field offices.

Mr. Speaker, in July 1972, Mr. Griffin was appointed supervisor of the Organized Crime Section of the Criminal Investigative Division. Mr. Griffin was designated to serve as assistant special agent in charge of the Cleveland field office in 1976. He was promoted to the rank of inspector in 1979 and special agent in charge in 1981.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his career, Mr. Griffin has demonstrated a commitment and devotion to service. He has also been a source of pride to the community. I am pleased to join in this special salute to Mr. Griffin and I wish him Godspeed upon his retirement.

THE UNSUNG HEROIC OF THE "LSMR 409"

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, on July 17, 1951 the *LSMR 409* braved the relentless shelling of North Korean batteries in the Wonsan Harbor. To commemorate the boldness of the officers and crew aboard the *LSMR 409* on that perilous day, the ship's flag will be flown over the U.S. Capitol this Sunday on the 37th anniversary of the battle. It is a most fitting finale for the old flag of the *LSMR 409* to fly overhead the Capitol—a symbol for all Americans of freedom and liberty. Indeed, were it not for the heroic efforts of veterans such as those on board the *LSMR 409*, America would not be the haven for democracy that she is today.

In order to pay tribute to those men and women in the military whose courage is much appreciated but little celebrated, I want my colleagues to hear the following account of the actions of the *LSMR 409*. On July 17, 1951, the *LSMR 409* was in the treacherous waters of the Wonsan Harbor. Anchored in the late afternoon, the ship and her crew were jolted into action with the outbreak of intense counter-battery fire in the inner harbor. It was readily apparent that North Korean batteries on *Kalmagaki*, *Umi-do*, and *Hodo-pando* were continuously shelling United States destroyers in the inner harbor. Within minutes, the *LSMR 409* had come to the aid of the U.S. ships under siege and opened fire on *Umi-do*, bombarding the region with an onslaught of 10,000-yd rockets.

The *LSMR 409* was engaged in heavy combat well into the evening, all the while in the utmost peril. At any moment, she could have been hit by enemy fire. In an instant, the *LSMR 409* could have plummeted to her end, taking with her the lives of hundreds of brave American sailors. The *LSMR 409* did not shy away from the challenge, however. Instead, Commanding Officer James M. Stewart steered his ship safely through battle by means of an evasive maneuver known as the

"War Dance," in which the ship steamed in an ellipse at 22 knots, firing at the hostile land batteries as her guns came to bear. Some 500 shells were fired at the *LSMR 409* during the engagement, and she expended well over 1,000 rounds of ammunition in return. Because of the resourcefulness of Lieutenant Commander Stewart and his crew, however, the *LSMR 409* left the harbor intact—or perhaps more appropriately, victorious.

While the *LSMR 409* and other such ships often go unheralded, there is no doubt that the achievements of these ships and their sailors are inestimably important. Not every American ship is a *Coral Sea*; not every naval contest has the impact of the battle of Midway. Instead, most American naval encounters—indeed, most American military experiences—are closer in nature to the thankless sort of struggle which the *LSMR 409* knew. The story of the *LSMR 409* is a classic retelling, then, of the tale of the unsung hero. It is no small morsel of irony that the *LSMR 409* has no name other than its naval initials.

My remarks today are prompted by my desire to accord the nameless many who have selflessly defended the integrity of our country the respect they deserve. It is my sincere hope that the flying of the flag of the *LSMR 409* over the Capitol will give the members of the ship a sense of indebtedness to them that Americans feel for these sailors' all too easily overlooked heroics. All of these men, all veterans of the Korean war, all military personnel, all Americans should be proud when the flag of the *LSMR 409* flies again this Sunday.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION RECOGNIZES VOCATIONAL RE- HABILITATION ACHIEVERS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in 1987, the Department of Veterans Benefits at the Veterans' Administration established a Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling Awards Program to formally recognize outstanding accomplishments within the agency's nationwide vocational rehabilitation effort and to commend individuals for performing their duties in an exemplary manner. The award also recognizes a severely disabled veteran who, against great odds, has completed his or her rehabilitation program.

Three individuals have received the second annual Vocational Rehabilitation Award:

Mr. Marshall Acree, a counseling psychologist at VA's Atlanta, GA, Regional Office is being cited for his expertise in counseling severely disabled and impaired veterans, many of whom could never have hoped to obtain suitable and gainful employment. Mr. Acree, a Vietnam veteran who served in the U.S. Navy from 1968 to 1972, is known to disabled veterans in southeast Georgia as "Mr. Voc. Rehab." Though his job is not an easy one, his work exemplifies the highest standards of quality and integrity.

Mr. Jerry Foshee, a counseling psychologist at VA's Little Rock, AR, Regional Office is

being cited for his outstanding accomplishments in providing rehabilitation services to disabled veterans. In one instance, he helped a 100-percent service-connected veteran attain the occupational goal of computer programmer. Mr. Foshee helped this veteran overcome many obstacles—physical as well as academic—and, as a result, the veteran is now employed at the local VA medical center.

Mr. Eugene Lizotte is VA's Disabled Veteran of the Year. While in the Navy, he was involved in a serious motorcycle accident which left him semicomatose for 25 days. After being released from Bethesda Naval Hospital, he began the long struggle of speech and physical therapies and had to confront extensive memory losses. Mr. Lizotte began vocational rehabilitation training in 1981 at VA's Providence, RI, Regional Office. At first, progress was very slow due to problems with memory retention, but he did not give up. Tutoring services were provided by the VA so he could keep up with his class. More than 4 years after the accident, Mr. Lizotte received a certificate in electronics technology. After failing to gain suitable employment, it became apparent to his vocational rehabilitation specialist that an additional year of training was needed. He returned to school and, by September 1986, made the honor roll. Today, he is employed full time as an electronics technician.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am especially proud of these fine Americans. I know my colleagues will want to join me in offering our deep appreciation to Mr. Acree and Mr. Foshee. We also congratulate and applaud Mr. Lizotte's determination in overcoming the limitations of his disability.

YAKOV RABINOVICH IS FREED FROM THE SOVIET UNION

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to announce that after 10 long years of denial by the Soviet Government, Yakov Rabinovich, one of my adopted refuseniks, has been granted permission to leave the country. Mr. Rabinovich is now in Vienna awaiting the arrival of his United States immigration papers. He will soon be reunited with his family in New York.

In 1978, the entire Rabinovich family applied to emigrate. However, the Soviet Government, in its typically uncompassionate manner, allowed his wife Vilya and the children to leave in 1980, but prevented Yakov from leaving the U.S.S.R. Thus, for 8 years, Yakov has been separated from his wife and two children.

As reprisal for applying for an exit visa, Yakov was fired from his position as a shipbuilding engineer. Due to his alleged access to "state secrets," he was refused permission to emigrate. The state declared that the ship designs were top secret and were vital to the national security of the Soviet Union, although the ships regularly travel outside of the

U.S.S.R. and no efforts are made to hide their design. Unemployed, Yakov was forced to find work in a factory which produced shoe-making equipment.

While Yakov was barely able to eke out a living in the Soviet Union, his wife and children resettled in New York. Since Yakov's separation from his family, his daughter has married and had a child, and his son has graduated from Brandeis University with a degree in art.

Although I am happy to announce that Yakov Rabinovich is now free, it saddens me that other refuseniks continue to suffer at the hands of the Soviets. Many of the refuseniks' families are divided and the individuals are forced to waste their education and skills in jobs far below their capabilities. Worst of all, many are imprisoned in Soviet labor camps just because they wish to be free citizens. We must never forget these people and must continue to pressure Gorbachev to allow all Soviet citizens their basic human rights, including the right to emigrate.

JAVITS-WAGNER-O'DAY ANNIVERSARY

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I wish to hail the recent 50th anniversary of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act, the act that provides for employment and support services to blind and otherwise disabled people. The program has been an outstanding success. It has, through a Federal-private partnership, provided blind and disabled people with work and training. This is a program about which we can feel very proud.

I also want to take this opportunity to commend the Brookside Manufacturing Co., a West Haven, Connecticut company, and the company's president, Kathy Harter. Brookside represents an excellent example of the kind of success the Javits-Wagner-O'Day legislation has produced. Brookside is a \$5 million company that manufactures steel hardware. A substantial portion of Brookside's products are used to supply National Association for the Blind workshops in their work for the U.S. military under Javits-Wagner-O'Day contracts.

The New England Association of Business, Industry, and Rehabilitation, Inc., and its president, Carl Puleo, also merit commendation. The organization has been vigilant in its efforts on behalf of employment programs for the blind and disabled.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I have noticed that my vote on rollcall No. 219, taken on Thursday, July 7, was recorded as a "yea" vote. I had intended to vote "nay" and would

appreciate my intent being noted as a matter of record.

DANUTA KOSSOWSKA

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a remarkable woman, named Danuta Kossowska, who served this country and the global community with distinction in the U.S. Peace Corps.

In Thailand, on several occasions, I had heard stories of an amazing older woman in the Peace Corps in the south of Thailand—stories of her energy and wit, her passion for life and generosity of spirit. Her life had been filled with adventure and challenge. Certainly, since her experience in wartime Poland, she knew she could never again believe absolute security was possible. But that only drove her harder in a life of constant giving to others—work as a teacher and writer, moving to the United States, raising a family, and in her seventies taking up a new challenge by joining the Peace Corps.

In January of this year I was in Southeast Asia again, and while I traveled to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, my wife Cory and part of our delegation went to Songkhla in Thailand. There they spent a good part of a day with Danuta Kossowska at the university where she taught and in the community in which she was such a vital part. She was as remarkable an individual as the stories of her foretold.

Danuta was a tremendous asset to the Peace Corps Program and served as an inspiration to all of the people whose life she touched—both American and Thai. Her teaching at Srinakharinwirot University benefited Thai young people—children of small farmers, small businessmen and craftsmen—who will be the first generation in their families to have access to higher education. But she gave even more of herself, using her free hours in individual assistance for needy students. And she devoted any financial contribution from these efforts to a local scholarship program.

On Easter Sunday, just as Danuta Kossowska had reached the end of her 2-year term of service in Thailand with the Peace Corps, she was tragically killed in an accident in Bangkok. Her untimely death on a day that would also have been her 73d birthday was news filled with great sadness.

Danuta Kossowska leaves behind her son Marek in Chapel Hill, NC, as well as family, friends and loved ones throughout the world. The work she was doing, the history she had lived and the dreams she instilled in so many are the marks of a life to be celebrated. The pain of her loss is eased greatly in the proud knowledge of the significant contributions she made to the lives of so many throughout the world. In our recollection of Danuta Kossowska there is great joy for the time she was with us.

A GOOD IDEA IS WORTH
SHARING AND DUPLICATING

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Safeway Stores, Inc., on their "Change for the Hungry" Program. Through this program, Safeway customers are being encouraged to contribute change from their purchases to a fund, which will provide coupons for free milk, eggs, fresh vegetables, meat items, and other nutritious perishable goods to needy people.

The first program to invite customers to donate change to be used for poor people's needs was developed by the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. and the Salvation Army. This program inspired Safeway's chairman and chief executive officer, Peter A. Magowan.

Mr. Magowan decided this was an idea worth pursuing. This led to the planning and executing of "Change for the Hungry" which was announced by all six Safeway divisions across the United States on Wednesday, July 6.

This program comes at a time when more and more people find it hard to stretch their money to cover the cost of basic necessities: food and shelter.

In Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, an area served by Congressmen RON DELLUMS, DON EDWARDS, GEORGE MILLER, and myself, an estimated 43,000 people have begun to be affected by the phasing out of the Federal Government's Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP]. The phasing out began this spring because the food surpluses that had generated TEFAP were being depleted.

It has become obvious that we need many people working together to alleviate hunger in our own country. Safeway's program will alert many consumers to the hunger of their neighbors and will provide a simple but effective way of contributing small or larger amounts of money. I commend Safeway for taking on this task, for making a contribution of \$150,000 to start this program, and for the other ways they have reached out to hungry people through their donations to food banks.

URGING SUPPORT FOR H.R. 4758

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my fullest support for a bill that will both express our debt of gratitude to those greatly deserving praise and pay tribute to the brave. I am speaking of the Honorable JOHN CONYERS' bill H.R. 4758, the Public Safety Officer's Death Benefits Amendments of 1988. This worthy piece of legislation proposes to increase the level of benefits payable to the families of public safety officers who give their lives protecting others and insures that parents may be the beneficiaries.

Last week, the town of Hackensack, NJ, suffered a great tragedy. Five of its firefighters lost their lives when the roof of a burning car dealership collapsed above their heads. These men gave their lives serving their community, and they will be greatly missed by all.

We have before us today, however, a chance to wrest a small amount of good from the depths of this tragic situation. We should recall the example of these brave men when considering this new legislation.

No amount of compensation can replace what the five families in Hackensack lost last week, but these benefits could stand as a small monument to the selfless devotion of public servants who make the ultimate sacrifice while helping others.

I urge you to do whatever we can to pay tribute to men and women such as those in Hackensack, and to make sure that grieving parents may feel the full depth of our gratitude and consolation. No parent should feel the ignominy of having to prove their financial dependence in a time of mourning, and we should not ask that they do so.

A TRIBUTE TO ROGER STEVENS

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute a great American, Roger Stevens, who has contributed tirelessly to our Nation's performing arts.

I've had the great good fortune to work with Roger as a Kennedy Center trustee during his tenure as chairman. His résumé reads like a directory of the arts in America, and I am delighted to share with my colleagues a recent Washington Post article celebrating Roger's many accomplishments.

The Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is more than a jewel in Roger's weighty crown, it is a national treasure and a certified hit. We will all look forward to his next opening night.

The July 5, 1988, Washington Post article follows:

ROGER STEVENS: NOW FOR THE NEXT ACT—LOOKING BEYOND THE KENNEDY CENTER TO ANOTHER OPENING, ANOTHER SHOW

(By David Richards)

People tell Roger Stevens he looks good these days—and he does. There's color to his face and a twinkle has returned to his eyes. He won't say a burden has been lifted from his shoulders, but when he takes his morning constitutional through the streets of Georgetown, his step is noticeably springier.

At the next meeting of the Kennedy Center's board of trustees early in August, Stevens will be officially designated "founder/chairman" and his retirement from the institution he, more than anyone, got built and has kept alive becomes reality. To the observation that he can now, at age 79, do as he pleases, Stevens responds crisply, "Well, I've always done what pleased me all my life. Except when I was in the Navy."

Still, he has become his own man again—a man that few know, misled as they are by the trappings of power and by Stevens' own

reticence. In him, you can now see what, arguably, was always there—a wry humor, warmth, wonderment and the lifelong modesty of one who measures not what he's accomplished, but what remains to be done. Only it's all closer to the surface, more easily intuited than ever before. When he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom last January, he was hard put to blink back the tears.

"From time to time," he concedes, "I've been perceived as a cold fish. The truth is the reason I appear aloof is I'm shy. I inherited it along with a lot of other qualities I have. Shyness is a stinking trait, I can tell you. But I just don't like to push in anywhere. I've never done anything I wasn't asked to do. I've been invited to join every club I belong to.

"A lot of people see me out walking and I guess I have a bad reputation for ignoring them. Even back in the Ann Arbor days, when I was going to the university, they used to jump on me for walking by a good-looking girl without paying attention. I don't do it on purpose. I'm just thinking. I'm like a rat in a maze. I do a lot of my problem-solving during my walks in the morning."

Last February, publishing executive Ralph Davidson succeeded Stevens as the center's president and chief executive officer. When Stevens acquires his honorary title, Davidson will also replace him as chairman. Stevens says his new duties will be those of any other trustee, although, by vote of the board, he retains his office and the use of a secretary.

"Considering how much of my own cash I've put into this place, it does seem the least they could do," he jokes. "and that's leaving out whether or not my services were worth anything." Whatever their market value, Stevens insisted on a token annual salary of \$1.

While Davidson has been learning the ropes, Stevens has labored to lock as many attractions as possible into the center, which theatrically speaking, is largely booked well into the next year. But his daily involvement in the operation has steadily wound down.

"They keep throwing all these problems at me," Stevens says, "but I keep forwarding them. They're his. I'm not letting myself get dragged into the decision-making process. After all, he's raising the money now. I'm just shocked when I think how much time I spent at this place. I sometimes wonder where the last 10 years went. You get in a rut. I'm glad not to have to think about the money all the time."

A few Saturdays ago, Stevens likes to recount, he was showing a friend and her two children the center. They stopped by the rooftop restaurant for lunch, but all the tables were occupied. "I was in no particular hurry, so I told the maitre d' I'd come back later. As I was leaving, I heard one of the waiters say, 'I think that's terrible. Just because Mr. Stevens is retired, they won't give him a seat any more.'"

LOOKING AHEAD

What will Stevens do now, people wonder. Better they should ask, what won't he do now? He is on the boards of, among others, American Ballet Theatre, the Metropolitan Opera, the National Symphony Orchestra and the Academy of American Poets ("really a very good outfit"). He's a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, and, inveterate reader that he is, recently agreed to take over the chair-

manship of the National Book Awards ("I'm going to spend some real time on that").

Two years ago, he founded the Fund for New American Plays, which aids not-for-profit theaters in the production of original scripts with grants of as much as \$50,000. The money is earmarked for specific purposes—allowing the recipients, for example, to have longer rehearsal periods, employ a major star or director or defray particularly onerous staging costs. "I think it's working out quite well," he says of the fund, which late last month announced its most recent round of awards. "I may produce bad plays, but I do get good ideas."

Stevens also sees himself spending more time in New York, where he has long maintained an apartment in the Carlisle, in order to resume an active producing career on Broadway. He's got some properties in mind, but none that would reach fruition before next spring. It's unlikely that he would undertake them in conjunction with the Kennedy Center, though. "There would be too many conflicts of interest. It would be better for all concerned if I did them under the auspices of Whitehead/Stevens," he says, referring to his longtime commercial partnership with Robert Whitehead.

While he has come to view traveling as "a damn nuisance, these days," Stevens and his wife Christine will pay their usual summer visit to Lars Schmidt, the producer who was once married to Ingrid Bergman and who lives on an island off the coast of Sweden. And there is his annual sojourn to the Bohemian Grove, a camp in North California where the movers and shakers of the planet let down their hair, or what's left of it.

To keep track of his impending whereabouts, Stevens has always carried in his vest pocket a tattered sheet of paper, ruled off into the days of the month and the hours of the day. Periodically, he takes it out and unfolds it carefully to find out where he's supposed to be next. Not for him teams of underlings—checking their Rolex frantically, summoning elevators and generally surrounding the boss with an air of urgency. Stevens consults his tattered sheet of paper and gets on with it.

To the unaware, the slightly dazed look in his eyes suggests that he has drifted off course and lost his bearings. At such times, he could easily pass for a rumpled college dean, so wrapped up in his musings on Greek pottery, say, as to be oblivious of the soup spot on his tie. Like the diffidence that is really shyness in disguise, it makes for another of Stevens' essential contradictions.

He is not a man of words, and while he can sometimes rally to the public utterances demanded of him, he has a well-earned reputation for inarticulateness, not to mention a notoriety for mangling names and play titles. What is precise in the depths of his own mind translates so obliquely in speech as to make one question how he accomplished so much. Yet in the 1950s, he made a fortune in real estate, topping off his exploits by buying and selling the Empire State Building. He has produced more than 250 Broadway plays. He was chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic Party and set up the National Council on the Arts (the precursor to and now the governing body of the National Endowments for the Humanities and the Arts). "I really think the arts council was the best thing I ever did. We had such a wonderful bunch of people for the first five years. It was a great experience."

At a time when the honors and accolades are pouring in, he steadfastly resists dredg-

ing up the past and elaborating great truths. "I'm afraid people are forcing me to now. But I never thought there was much use in looking back on events," he says. "I really don't regret anything I've ever done. I just feel that once you've done something—made a fool of yourself, or maybe gotten too drunk, which are bad examples—there's no point sitting around crying about it. There's not one damn thing you can do about the past. Theoretically, you should be able to learn a lesson or two along the way, which I don't seem to be able to do too well."

If Stevens is driven, it is by none of the conventional forces—thirst for money, celebrity or power. Since the 1950s, he has lived largely off real estate holdings, mostly in Seattle, that provide him with an annual income he puts "in the low six figures." It allows him to "live well and support the animals," he says. (His wife Christine is an indefatigable crusader for animal rights.) He could have been a millionaire many times over, but his interests were too broad-ranging, and in the 1950s making theater took precedence over making another buck.

Stevens has never tabulated his theatrical earnings, although he figures "over the long haul, I've probably come out ahead. My interest in 'West Side Story' ended up being the most lucrative. I think I had about 40 percent interest in [Jean Kerr's] 'Mary, Mary,' and it earned \$3 million. That makes up for a lot of flops. I remember Jean put her interest into five trusts for her boys. Later she said to me, 'I just wanted them to get an education. I didn't want them to be independently wealthy.'"

"But for the plays that were really profitable, I usually had partners. Unfortunately, there were those plays I wanted to do that were not financially viable in my opinion, so I wouldn't drag partners into them." Often, in fact, he would end up pumping in more of his own money to assure them what he felt was a respectable hearing. Those who claim Stevens is just a businessman who wandered into the theater conveniently overlook that he has championed, often as personal cost, such playwrights as Robert Anderson, Harold Pinter, Jean Giraudoux, Tom Stoppard, Arthur Kopit, Frederick Dürrenmatt, Max Frisch, Jean Anouilh and William Saroyan.

"It's funny," he muses. "I never worked all that much, when I was young. Before World War II, I had an office in Detroit and I'd make a real estate deal from time to time, then go play squash or tennis four or five afternoons a week. After the war, I found myself in a rather bad jam of owing a lot more money than I had in assets. So I had to get down to brass tacks. I look back now and wonder how the hell I did it all—I was producing 10 plays a year, raising money for the Democratic Party, doing as much real estate as anyone in the country. It didn't seem like that much at the time."

The debts well behind him, work for Stevens has long since become an end in itself—the process that gives shape and continuity to his life and concrete form to the ideas he expresses so inchoately. His occasional outbursts of temper are legendary for being short-lived. Grudges and rancor only get in the way of the doing and doing is Stevens' *raison d'être*.

"I don't think I'm particularly smart," he allows. "I'm outsmarted all the time. But then I never thought being smart was a matter of sitting people down and talking them into a deal. I just never looked at it that way. What I do best is solve problems

and come up with new ideas. I've inherited that ability and if I say so myself, I'm terribly good at it. But that has nothing to do with being smart. It's a kind of intuition I was blessed with."

The Kennedy Center is such an integral part of the Washington landscape that one forgets the obstacles Stevens faced in the early 1960s, when it was still a gleam of an idea. Congress was dubious, big business uninterested and the arts community suspicious. Stevens eventually reconciled all three and the marble pillars went up, prompting the observation that he could forge an alliance "among a snake, a mongoose and Eve."

RESILIENCE AND DETERMINATION

Although it wiped out his father's fortune and put an abrupt stop to his own university education, Stevens often says that the Depression was "the best thing that ever happened to me." Those who were not destroyed by the years of misery emerged with a fortified sense of resilience and determination. He was one of them. Living by his wits seems to have honed the self-reliance that he has always made Stevens appear something of a loner.

The Depression also gave him a rich lode of stories he will occasionally recount when he is in a mellow mood. There was the time he rode the rails to Montana in search of a job harvesting wheat, only to fail at his first assignment, which was hitching up a team of horses. Or the time he was working on the Ford assembly line, burnishing gears by holding them up to whirling metal brushes during one of the company's notorious speed-ups. The experience left his hands a bloody pulp and turned him into a lifelong supporter of the working man.

When he was pumping gas in Detroit late one night, the station was robbed and his supervisor chewed him out for having \$25 in his pocket at the time. "I had just had gone through the trauma of having a gun stuck in my stomach," Stevens says, "and his first reaction was I had too much money on me. It did not make me any more friendly to the business world." But then, Stevens wasn't cut out for the service station routine: He tended to forget to put the cap back on the customers' gas tanks.

Mostly, one gathers, the Depression allowed him to indulge his reflective nature. Stevens could no longer afford college, but the public libraries were free. He haunted them, devouring the great books. "The thing I've always most enjoyed is reading," he says. "I'll never forget this English teacher, who lived in the same boardinghouse I did for a while. I used to talk to her a lot. She gave me Thomas Mann's 'The Magic Mountain' to read. Later, she asked me how I liked it. I told her I couldn't read any more than 100 pages a day. She said, 'I'd have been ashamed of you if you had read more.' It's true. Sometimes I feel that some of the famous characters are better friends than the friends I theoretically have."

THE NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR

He, who has known presidents, artists, statesmen and financiers, is asked who were the influential people in his life. Stevens is quiet for while, lost in images of the past.

"Well, there is my oldest friend, [Alexander] 'Minty' Waldron," he says, breaking the silence. "We were next-door neighbors. We grew up together, rode the freight trains out west together, even ended up in jail together once. When I was really broke in Detroit, he was the only fellow who drove up to see how I was doing. He was awfully good-looking and had this outgoing personality and was very popular with the women. He's in his 78th year and he's still getting invited around. I don't know how he does it. I've never been particularly popular, so, I guess, the fact that he liked me . . . well, you need some people to tell you you're pretty good."

He thinks some more and then cites "the fellow at Morgan's Bank, who actually gave me a \$1 million unsecured loan to put down as a binding deposit on a real estate deal that really wasn't a bankable deal at all. I guess he just decided he wanted to gamble on a younger guy. Morgan's had a reputation for being a tough, successful place, and I was one of the few people they did real estate business with back then, before all the banks and brokerage houses got into the act."

He was impressed by Adlai Stevenson, although "when I was working for him, [as campaign fundraiser for his 1956 campaign], I practically never went near him. After he moved in New York, I got to know him fairly well."

Playwright Robert Sherwood was another who awed him. "He was the best judge of material I ever knew," he says. But then Stevens has always nurtured a certain childlike reverence for those who use words deftly. In the 1950s, he was financial adviser to the Playwrights' Company, which had been formed by such prominent authors as Sherwood, Maxwell Anderson, Elmer Rice and Sidney Howard to produce their own plays on Broadway. "Sometimes, I'd be sitting in meetings with them, talking about their plays," he recalls, "and I'd say to myself, 'Roger, you haven't even had a college course in literature!'"

And then there is Christine. On New Year's Day, the Stevenses celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. It may be one measure of their extraordinary union that, among the influential and celebrated guests who turned out for the occasion, was Sandy, the mutt from "Annie." Years before, he had been rescued from the pound to costar in the musical, which went on to earn millions for the Kennedy Center. The Stevenses have always shown a healthy interest in each other's careers, but in this case, the overlapping seemed particularly felicitous.

"You can't overlook the good luck I've had in marriage," he says. "That's a big factor. I remember there were about five of us guys living in this boardinghouse in Ann Arbor. One of them was a novelist and

Christine was going with him at the time. She always said she never could have married him, he was too egotistical. He never quite reached his potential. The funny thing about it is, his greatest 'novel' was getting me and Christine together."

"I guess he had me figured out, career-wise. And he was always building her up to me, which didn't have to be done. When she was at the university, she could paint, write and play the piano very well. She had straight A's and was terribly good-looking. The fact that someone as well-versed as she was was interested in me, well, that's bound to give you a boost. She had confidence in me. I guess that's what I mean about luck."

Has he ever told her as much? "We're not gushers, either of us," Stevens replies. But his eyes are moist. He looks away for a minute.

"Here I am, talking about people who had faith in me," he says. "So the logical response is 'You must not have had much faith in yourself.' But that isn't really true. Even when I was dead broke, I always thought I was going to get a lot of money out of the world, one way or another. I always had confidence in the plays I produced, whatever anyone else's opinion. I guess you'd have to add the Kennedy Center to the list, which was just a proposal for a cultural center in the days of Jack Kennedy. He took a lot of raps for it. After his assassination, it never occurred to me that we wouldn't finish the building. We just keep pushing along until we got it done. Now I think Kennedy has the best of all the presidential memorials in this city."

Stevens allows himself a point of pride. "Call it tenacity. I've always closed every deal I've gone into."

THE BIG QUESTION

If ever Stevens debated the great philosophical issues of life, it was back in his youth, when he also liked to gamble at cards and smoke cigars. Now, when so many of his contemporaries are dead, surely he has asked himself the big question: What's it all about?

"Well, I suppose one does, as one gets older," he shrugs. "After all, I had a real brush with death about five years ago, when they screwed up a triple bypass operation and had to redo it, which hardly ever happens. Everything that shouldn't have gone wrong went wrong. I sometimes think I'll be lucky if I make 80. Strange thing about it is my parents were very long-lived. I used to say I never inherited any money from my family, but I did get a first-class set of arteries."

"I guess I've never been sufficiently wrapped up in myself to question the purpose of things. I assume there's no afterlife and the mystery is bigger than any of us, but I've never gone to the trouble of worrying about it. You might as well try to be entertained while you're living the joke. You do the best you can."

He always has.